

Hooverism Blocks Food Production---Sen. Kilgore

The Issue in the New York Elections

An Editorial

NEW YORK STATE, in all likelihood, faces an election for Lieutenant-Governor this fall.

The importance of this election is not confined to the boundaries of the state, nor is it determined by the particular office to be filled.

New York is the most populous, most powerful, politically the most decisive state in the Union. It is the home state of the President of the United States. It is also the political home of the two leading contenders for the Republican nomination, Governor Dewey and Willkie. It has a great labor movement which is, in many respects, the advance guard in the field of labor political action.

There is only one issue in this election—the war. Stripped of all local and partisan political camouflage, this election will be a referendum for or against the policy of Unconditional Surrender.

Before the final decision for the holding of an election was even made, the defeatists notified us that this is their interpretation.

New York voters, says yesterday's Daily News editorial, will be registering "not their opinion of some candidate's merits, but their feelings about the Roosevelt Administration's conduct of the war and its conduct on the home front."

The News does not simply record the fact that the war is the issue. It presents its alternative platform to support of the war effort.

Should the Republicans win, or the Democrats elect their man in a close fight, it continues, "it would indicate that New York voters were already tiring of the Administration's war performances. A YEAR LATER, THEY COULD BE EXPECTED TO BE A YEAR MORE WAR WEARY." (Our emphasis.)

THIS, then, is the opposition to support of the policies of President Roosevelt—WAR WEARINESS!

"A war is usually at the peak of its popularity the day it begins," says the News, "and becomes less popular every day thereafter."

Herein lies the hope of the defeatists, a hope on which they base their tactics. By causing delay in the launching of the second front in western Europe as long as possible, by prolonging the war, by creating confusion and chaos on the home front, by sowing suspicion against our allies, they hope to provide the atmosphere for a negotiated peace.

The voters of New York should remember this Daily News editorial when they are told, as they were last year, that this is purely a local election. They should remember it when Governor Dewey tries to make "efficiency" of the state government the issue, as he has already indicated he will do.

And they should remember it, too, when the Republicans come to them with trumped-up issues regarding "inefficiency" on the home front. Behind these "criticisms" by the Republican forces lies their real intent—promotion of war weariness and its exploitation for purposes of negotiated peace.

The significance of the state election is such that it requires the elimination of all narrow partisan considerations, divisions within or between parties. It requires complete unity of all who support all-out war against the Axis, including labor, farmers, Negro people, middle classes, Democrats, American Labor Party adherents, Communists, win-the-war Republicans.

This unity should be forged behind a single candidate who will be acceptable to all sections of the population who are behind the war effort. The candidate should be one who will present the issue clearly and unequivocally, who will not hedge and pussyfoot. There can be no doubt where the mass of New York's citizenry stand on the war. It must, however, be brought home to them that this is the issue upon which they are voting.

THE position of the ALP is, of course, decisive. When the Farley, anti-Roosevelt forces seized control of the Democratic Party last year, thereby disrupting the coalition between that party and labor, the Democrats went down to defeat and Hooverite Republicans took over the state.

No one familiar with the struggle within the Democratic Party last summer can doubt that one of the big reasons for failure to defeat Farley was the division within the ALP. Preoccupied with internal strife, the ALP was unable to exert its full strength and influence on behalf of the Roosevelt forces.

Today, the great bulk of the ALP voters want to see a united movement behind a Roosevelt candidate. It is not certain, however, what position the state leaders will take. It is known that some have visited Governor Dewey. There is some talk of an independent candidate. Unless they take an unequivocal position for a united candidate, it is possible for Farleyite forces to influence the action of the Democrats this year.

Conversely, should Farleyite influence succeed in affecting the choice of the Democratic candidate, those within the ALP who want an "independent" candidate in order to split unity will have an easier path. Responsibility for building the necessary unity and for placing the proper candidate in the field rests, therefore, with the Democratic and ALP leaders. They've got to define their positions clearly and immediately if they want unity. Their real attitude will be tested by what they do on this.

The unification of all forces behind a Roosevelt candidate, and his victory in the election, will be immensely aided by unity within the ALP. Those who are pledged to promote such unity should do all in their power to effect it at the coming organization meetings of the newly-elected county committees. The extent of their success will have a bearing on the state election.

State Dep't Drops Finland From List

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—One more sign of the growing friction between the United States and fascist Finland is seen in a significant omission from the August issue of the State Department's well-known little blue book, the official diplomatic list.

Missing this month is the name of Captain Holger Grondahl, military and naval attaché of the Finnish Navy.

State Department officials answered all questions about the meaning of this omission with a crisp "no comment."

They would not even say whether Captain Grondahl is still in this country or has been sent back to Finland.

But they did volunteer the background information that all American diplomats in Finland except a charge d'affaires had been with-

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Soviets Smash Nazi Donetz Line; Sea, Air Barrage Rakes Italy

Mainland Shelled by U.S. for 1st Time

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, No. Africa, Aug. 19 (UP).—For the first time in history U. S. warships have shelled the Italian mainland, merging their broadsides with a swelling barrage from land and air that has littered the Germans' path of retreat through Calabria with blasted bridges, wrecked trains and flaming supply dumps, it was announced today.

While "Long-Tom" cannon on the Messina beaches and waves of bombers kept the battered toe of Italy under an incessant barrage, American naval units shelled bridges and power plants at Palmi, ten miles northeast of the tip of Sicily, and Gioia Tauro, eight miles up the coast.

Men aboard the American warships in their first attack on the mainland could see violent explosions where their salvos hit squarely on the targets. Palmi and Gioia Tauro both are on the coastal railroad carrying evacuation traffic from Sicily, and a number of escape craft, including German Siebel ferries, were anchored in the ports.

Allied fliers blasted a flaming, 100-mile arc of destruction around the toe of the Italian boot Wednesday and pilots reported today that the enemy's anti-aircraft guns had all but stopped firing in the Reggio Calabria area opposite Sicily.

Enemy opposition grew stronger as the raiders flew north along both coasts of the toe, but it failed to stop waves of fighters, fighter-bombers and medium bombers from carrying on an offensive equaling that of the peak aerial period during the battle of Sicily.

Billy Mitchell bombers sank a merchant vessel by skip-bombing north of Pizzo, and delivered another attack on the rail and highway bridges at Angitola, where bombs fell across both structures.

Wellingtons attacked the Angitola bridges again last night, rounding out five days of repeated attacks on those targets. The bridges have been knocked out time and again but hastily repaired by Axis emergency crews trying to hold open an escape corridor.

Marauder medium bombers plastered rail and highway bridges at Pizzo Di Stalleti on the east coast of the toe across from Pizzo, but here the smoke and dust of the explosions made observation of the results difficult. Both the Marauder and Mitchell attacks were carried out without interference from enemy fighters.

FDR in Quebec Hails Eisenhower

QUEBEC, Aug. 19 (UP).—The only word from the conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill came in a warmly worded message of praise from Mr. Roosevelt to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean forces, for his successful campaign against the 405,000 Axis troops in Sicily.

In his message the President attributed the victory to "team-work based on FDR, ROOSEVELT preparation, training and timing and, above all, to gallantry on land, on the sea and in the air."

King George VI also sent congratulations to the Allied Commander-in-Chief for successful termination of the Sicilian campaign, which he described as a "great achievement."

[The President's message to General Eisenhower was distributed throughout the North African theater of war, with directions that it be posted for all troops of all services in Africa, Malta and Sicily.]

It was apparent Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill are dealing with the highest phases of both the military and political campaigns when it was revealed they had no scheduled callers at the historic Citadel where they are living in complete informality under one roof.

Seamen Tell It to Pegler



NMU seamen branded Pegler "Hitler's stooge" as they marched past the World-Telegram delivery truck, which flaunted the hate-monger's picture as it waited for a noon edition yesterday.

Hooverism Cuts Food Crop: Kilgore

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Harley M. Kilgore, chairman of the Senate's War Mobilization Committee, today charged "selfish, profit-bound interests" inspired by Herbert Hoover with retarding the nation's food production.

Kilgore said that these "incontrovertible facts" have emerged from the current discussion of the food situation:

First, that the nation is faced with "serious food shortages" in this country, those of our allies and in the liberated areas.

Second, that these "shortages" will be augmented as our military successes grow "since there will be additional populations to feed."

Third, that "expansion of food production, domestic and foreign, has been retarded by selfish-profit-bound interests."

ISSUE REPORT SOON
Considerable interest is attached to Kilgore's statement because his committee will soon issue an authoritative report on the entire food problem.

Kilgore was specific in identifying the selfish forces which he charged with holding up food production.

"A partisan-inspired conference has been discussing food in Minnesota," he said. "A food conference is reportedly scheduled by Mr. Frank Gannett in Chicago on Sept. 9. Hooverism will mark these meetings."

There will be no constructive practical suggestions. There will be much destructive and divisive criticism. Our government will, if possible, be torn asunder on these platforms and our allies will be the butt of demagogic charges. No good purpose will be served."

Kilgore urged "calm, dispassionate" discussion of the food problem.

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Continued on Page 4

Allies Have Best Chance Now: Red Star

By K. Hofman

Reprinted from Red Star

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—As a result

of the collapse of the 1943 German

summer offensive on the Soviet-

German front, and the successful

developing Red Army offensive, the

Hitler clique is compelled to revise

their strategic plans. By passing

over to a stubborn defense Germany

hopes to prolong the war and thus

to defer the inevitable catastrophe.

The German military commen-

tators now speak of "reserving the

army's manpower as the paramount

task to which everything else must

be subordinated. This is an ad-

mission on their part that the Ger-

man Army is not so strong as to

be able to hold the captured ter-

ritories at any price.

Only two months ago, there were

those in the Allied countries who

were inclined to believe that Ger-

many was able to overcome the

crisis in its army which had become

apparent at Stalingrad. But the

collapse of Hitler's summer offen-

sive reveals that the crisis in the

German army continues to de-

velop and deepen.

The battles for the Kursk salient

and the Orel place figures put to

a test the results of Hitler's "re-

mobilitation," and the test showed

that the German army is inferior

to the Red Army, both in offensive

and defensive operations. Again the

German command fatally under-

estimated the growing strength of

the Red Army and overrated its own

strength.

ALLIES LOST OPPORTUNITY

After the Red Army stemmed the

onslaught of the Germans in the

Orel-Kursk and Belgorod-Kursk di-

rections, the Allied command ef-

fectly well-planned landing opera-

tions on Sicily. However, the Si-

cilian campaign did not withdraw

a single German division from the

Soviet-German front. It is clear,

therefore, that not all the possi-

bilities afforded by the vigorous

Red Army offensive have been utilized

as yet for striking heavy blows from

the west at Hitler Germany.

Meanwhile, in the west, the Hitler

command continued to keep only

covering units, with 91 divisions

stationed outside the Soviet-German

front. The distribution of German

forces and reserves indicate that the

German General Staff does not ex-

pect big and serious Allied opera-

tions on the continent within the

near future. Its attention is cen-

tered on operations against the Red

Army, which continued, as in the

past two years, to bear the brunt

of the struggle against Germany's

main forces.

In connection with the Quebec

conference, the Anglo-American

press is widely discussing the

question of what form the Allied

assistance to the Red Army should

take. The Soviet viewpoint on this

matter is well known. By the

Second Front we imply Allied opera-

tions in the west which would with-

draw from fifty to sixty German

divisions from the Soviet-German

front.

Only such operations would ma-

terially help to shorten the duration

of the war.

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

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Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

Take 30 Towns In Kharkov Advance

LONDON, Aug. 19 (UP).

—Soviet troops captured

more than 30 towns and vil-

lages today in advances of up

to 7½ miles in their resumed

offensive on the Kharkov front, a

Red Army special communique said

tonight.

More than 20 inhabited places

were taken on the Bryansk front,

the communique said as recorded

from the Moscow radio.

Radio Moscow broadcast that the

victorious westward march of the

Red Armies continued.

Moscow dispatches reported that

in capturing Zmiev, 21 miles south-

east of Kharkov, Wednesday

the Red Army had smashed the

entire German defense line based

on the Donets River in that area

and said that in the drive on Pol-

tava from newly captured Oposhyna

the Red Army was only about 21

miles from that big rail and agri-

cultural center 71 miles southwest

of Kharkov.

The Red Army at Oposhyna had

broken across the Vorskla River,

and were advancing along the river

valley.

It was indicated that the Zmiev

sector was now the greatest threat

to Kharkov and military quarters

here believed that the Germans had

desperately attempted to make Kharkov

untenable, was won in a three-day

struggle.

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 4)

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(Continued on Page 4)

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Daily News and Berlin Seek the Same 'Peace'



The March On Poltava

By a Veteran Commander

THE "secondary crisis" in the battle of Kharkov of which we wrote two days ago seems to have passed. The Red Army has resumed its forward march.

The direction of the main blows is very interesting. We see that the town of Oposhnya has been captured.

This means that Poltava is being outflanked from the north, the center of gravity of the Soviet offensive having shifted to the west of the line Poltava-Lyubotin.

Simultaneously the German strong-point of Sumy is being outflanked from the south where Soviet troops have captured Istrop and the two Syrovatkas (Upper and Lower). Thus the great Belgorod bulge is spreading and fanning out southwestward and northwestward.

At the same time, a new Soviet thrust has developed in the direction of the key railroad junction of Merefia from the southeast. The Red Army has captured Zmiev, one of the bastions of the German Donetz line and has moved forward to within 12 or 15 miles of Merefia, capturing Borovoye. It would appear thus that the fate of Kharkov, as we expected, is being sealed not in its northeast suburbs but around the junctions of Merefia and Lyubotin.

The next three or four days should bring important developments here. Barvenkovo, Lozovaya and Slaviansk have been heavily bombed by the Red Air Force and, as we pointed out before, this might be an indication of a projected Soviet thrust from the Izyum bridgehead (which is really west of Izyum, in the eastward loop of the Donetz; see map).

The offensive in the Bryansk direction continues in full swing, but it is to be expected that here, too, a "secondary crisis" will develop any moment. Especially so because Bryansk is even more important to the Germans than Kharkov for it lies directly along the main operational directions, i.e., in the direction of Berlin, and is the "twin" of Smolensk.

THE aerial "artillery preparation" in depth over Europe proceeds at a mighty pace. The secret research laboratories at Peenemuende have been blasted (Peenemuende is near Stettin).

The continued Allied attacks on the airfields of France (both north and south) appear to be significant as a harbinger of invasion, with both ends being blasted to throw the enemy off the scent.

In the southwest Pacific Allied planes went back to Wewak Island in New Guinea to finish off all but ten of the more than 200 enemy planes which were stationed there.

90% of Soviet War Invalids Back on Job

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (ICN).—Ten thousand invalids of the patriotic war are now back at work in industry and agriculture, where they are continuing their contribution to the country's war effort on the home front.

In an article in Izvestia, the People's Commissar of Social Insurance of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic A. Sukhov, describing the different measures taken in this field, writes that by June 1, 1943, some 90 per cent of war invalids in the RSFSR were back at work, primarily in agriculture. In the Altai area, for example, 600 war invalids now occupy the posts of collective-farm chairmen while more than another 1,000 are either engaged in field work as brigade organizers of the collective farm office workers.

It is interesting to note that the overwhelming majority of the invalids now in agriculture are producing over and above the minimum quota set. There is no small number of war invalids now working in the factories and plants where they are accorded a number of privileges: they receive their pensions irrespective of their earnings in industry, they are exempted from overtime work and receive a sick benefit commensurate with their monthly wages. The work performed by them in industry is in conformity with their physical capacity.

In Leningrad, for instance, some 90 per cent of the invalids are working at their former professions, 34 per cent are performing more skilled work while the remaining percent has had to change from their former trades primarily because they have proved to be too arduous for their present state of health. Special schools and courses have been organized in the hospitals where the heavily wounded

If you happened to be listening shortwave to the Berlin radio Wednesday afternoon, you might have heard one of the simplest, most direct and brazen suggestions that the United States let Hitlerism win the war.

If you happened to read the editorial of the New York Daily News that same day, you would have read the same thing. More subtly, cleverly done, of course. But whoever read the News didn't have to listen to Berlin.

The Berlin broadcaster was named Bill. He spoke in smooth tones, with an air of complete frankness and even intimacy.

He opened with the phrase "Dear Fellow Americans," and he said the German people would be willing to shake off some of the Nazi leaders once they were free of "outside menaces."

STAB IN BACK APPEAL
"After the suffering, sacrifices and reverses of recent months," this Bill continued, "the German people are generally better disposed to accept a practical, workable and just peace that would stick."

Of course, if the United States insists upon continuing the fight, then Germany will resist fiercely... and if the United Nations attempt to impose democracy by force, it would not endure... And then the broadcaster concluded with the invitation: "Think it over, dear fellow Americans, and try to make your influence felt... otherwise the sacrifices you are making will be in vain."

Purpose of this? Simple and clear. Goebbels is suggesting a "palace

over-throw" of a few Nazi figures, along the lines of the recent reports that a three-man military regime has already displaced Hitler.

Goebbels knows that many circles in this country kid themselves and kid the public with the false idea that all we have to do is oust a couple of the top Nazis to win the war.

Then Goebbels suggests that Germany would be ready for a peace—only this country must prevent either Britain or the Soviet Union from a thorough-going destruction of the Nazi system.

SEEKS TO SPLIT ALLIES
Germany doesn't need our kind

Poles Organizing Partisan Armies

BERNE, Aug. 19 (ICN).—The Polish partisan struggle "covers the whole country" and the detachments have grown to the size of companies and battalions, the illegal newspaper Tribuna Wolnosci, central organ of the Polish Workers Party here declares in its July issue.

"Since last year," an article entitled On the Eve of Decisive Battles asserts, "when the partisan detachments entered the arena of struggle to show the people the road to their liberation and prove that struggle is the only effective means against the terror of the occupiers, the situation in the country has radically changed."

"Today the situation on the Polish front of struggle against the occupiers may be defined as follows:

"1. The partisan struggle covers the whole country, and in some regions (Lublin and Kielce) this struggle has acquired a mass character."

"2. The partisan detachments have grown to a size of companies and battalions and are supplied with modern arms captured from the enemy."

"3. The partisan struggle is no longer a struggle waged by separate

U.S. Delegates in Mexico For Spanish Refugee Parley

About 45 American delegates headed by Dr. Edward K. Barsky will meet with hundreds of delegates of other countries today in Mexico City at the Convention of Solidarity with the Spanish Republican Refugees and of Aid to the Spanish People, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee announced at its headquarters, 425 Fourth Ave.

Aim of the three-day convention is to promote unity among anti-fascist Spanish refugees and to discuss the prospects of democracy in Spain in the light of new developments in the war against the Axis.

The American delegates represent organizations in the chief cities of the United States from New York to San Francisco and Hollywood, mostly trade unions. Among the unions represented are the National Maritime Union, CIO; the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO; the Massachusetts State CIO Council; the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO; and the Teachers Union of New York.

Jack Blose and Moe Fishman are representing the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and Max Bedacht will speak for the national office of the International Workers Order.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee of six cities will have one or more representatives each. From New York, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee delegates—in addition to Dr. Barsky—are Mr. and Mrs. Leverett S. Gleason and Mrs. Sam Jaffe.

Among the Spanish-speaking organizations in the United States which are to be represented at the convention in Mexico City are the Comité Pro Democracia Española, the Club Obrero Español, the Comités Femeninos Unidos and the Comité de Unificación Hispánica.

Besides the United States delegates, the Mexico City Convention is being attended by a large number of Spanish Republican refugees, including such former Spanish gov-



of democracy, says Goebbels, but if we insist upon a truly democratic change, then Goebbels switches the tune and threatens to fight to the bitter end.

And then knowing that isolationist and appeaser forces here are the chief bellyachers about the hardships of war, the number of casualties, etc., Goebbels cleverly suggests that "our sacrifices will be in vain" unless the United States intercedes, separates itself from Russia and England, and forces a negotiated peace.

It is simple, very bold in its directness. And it would be something to laugh at, were it not in complete

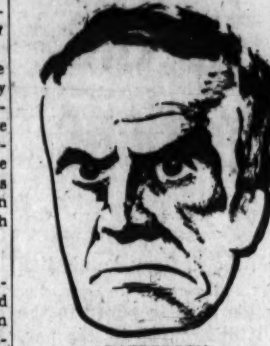
harmony with what American defeatists, such as the Daily News are saying every day.

There is a big negotiated peace campaign under way, and the Daily News is cleverly dovetailing its editorials with that campaign. The campaign is sponsored by ultra-reactionary Republicans on the one hand, and by isolationist liberals and Norman Thomas Socialists on the other. And it all falls in with the broadcasts from Berlin.

PHONY PEACE DRIVE
Thursday a week ago, the arch-enemy of the Administration and labor-baiter, Rep. Clare Hoffman of Michigan told the Town Meeting of the Air that he favored the negotiation of peace with our enemies. Frederick J. Libby, of the National Council for Prevention of War, the same Libby who opposed collective security in the thirties, announces a big drive this winter for immediate peace. George Hartmann, of the old pacifist outfit, the War Resistance League, and a Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York a few years ago, likewise proposed immediate peace.

Various elements are conducting a campaign against the idea of unconditional surrender; some circles it is true, because they want a clarification of a democratic policy for victory, but others because they fear that unconditional surrender, avowed by Churchill and Roosevelt in January, and by Stalin last May, will prevent the negotiation of a peace with the Hitlerites.

DAILY NEWS PROPAGANDA
That's where the Daily News comes in. For weeks, it has been



RATTERSON

falsely charging that the USSR is opposed to unconditional surrender of Hitlerite Germany. The fact is that Stalin in his May First "Order of the Day" specifically affirmed that "only the complete rout of the Hitlerite armies and the unconditional surrender of Hitlerite Germany can bring Europe to peace."

The Daily News has been falsely charging that the "Free Germany" Committee in Moscow urged a separate peace with Germany—what it does is to urge a peoples' revolt against Hitler, the resurrection of a Germany which has destroyed the armies and institutions of Hitlerism by the self-liberation of the German people themselves.

Obviously if this kind of thing happened in Germany it would greatly shorten the war and would bring about what all the United Nations are fighting for: the destruction of the enemy, Hitlerism.

On Wednesday, however, the News let the cat out of the bag. If it's a question of surrendering, the News wants the German nation—as it is today—to surrender to the United States and Great Britain.

"If the German people could be given a choice between surrendering to Russia and surrendering to the Americans and British, it seems likely that they would prefer to surrender to us."

This is the key thought of the editorial. In typically News fashion, it is interspersed with truths and half-truths, which disarm the reader who is not familiar with the Daily News method.

It's quite wrong to think that because this negotiated peace campaign comes from discredited figures like Libby or Hoffman or from newspapers like the Daily News, that it may not make great headway.

On the contrary, the insinuating method of the News editorials, like the twisted reasoning of the Berlin broadcasts is intended to percolate into peoples' minds and accustom them to more of this thing in the future.

Most important, the negotiated peace campaign expresses the fears of powerful industrialists and important political elements in the Tory camp—who would like to slow down the defeat of the enemy, and find some way to eliminate Hitler without eliminating Hitlerism.

It's because the negotiated peace campaign inevitably conforms to the interests of powerful circles that it has to be watched, exposed and rejected by the labor movement.

Bare Franco Army Ragged And Hungry

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)
The army of Franco Spain is going hungry, according to Espana Popular, published in Havana, Cuba.

An article in the issue of July 8, unsigned but written by a young Spaniard who had served in the army and had managed to escape to the New World, describes "an army of young men martyred by hunger, of soldiers 'who cause pity,' as the Spanish people themselves say."

Not only are the men hungry, but they are miserable and ragged, he reports. Many actually have no uniforms. All wear the rope-soled shoes called "alpargates."

Worse yet, the Nazi-style discipline enforced by the falangist officers compels the soldiers to make daily marches of four to five miles, from which they return exhausted, with bleeding feet.

WHIP FOR FOOD
"Franco's falangist officers substitute the whip for food," the writer says. "The barracks are torture chambers for the soldiers. For the slightest reason, the soldier is beaten and locked in a cell, or sent into a work brigade like a prisoner of war."

Perhaps most significant of all is the corruption this ex-soldier of Franco reports among the falangist ruling clique in the army. The officers actually grow rich on the soldiers' food. They steal the men's rations and sell them on the black market. They also steal the gasoline set aside for military transport, and sell it.

SOLDIERS FEAR WAR

"Two problems obsess the soldiers: fear of war, and hunger," the report says. For the soldiers know perfectly well that Franco's purpose in recruiting and training them is to turn them over to the notorious Blue Division for Hitler's benefit.

Aid in War
Tourist mementos of peacetime trips abroad in the form of films, snapshots and postcards of places and scenes in what are now enemy-occupied countries and enemy lands already have been of great military value to Allied armies, it is reported.

Nazis Lag Behind Soviet Air Pace

By A. Yakovlev
(Soviet Aircraft Designer
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News))

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—The German aircraft industry was geared, just as was the entire Hitler war machine, for a short war and a blitz-victory. That is why, when the war, contrary to the expectations of Hitler Germany, was prolonged due to reasons beyond her control, the Germans found themselves confronted by

great difficulties to make good the daily losses of planes on the front. The enemy no longer allowed us to achieve a qualitative perfection in aircraft by introducing, in the main, only such improvements of the existing types as would not call for a radical change in the process of the existing mass production of planes and aero-engines. That is precisely why, in the third year of war against the Soviet Union, we have on the front mainly the same Messerschmitt-109s, Junkers-87s, and Junkers-88s, while only lately did a new fighter, the Focke-Wulf-190, appear.

NAZI PLANES LAG
In two years of war, all the German planes have been improved to some extent or other. The most radical changes were introduced in the fighter Messerschmitt-109, whose armaments, speed and altitude have considerably improved as compared with the original type. But considerable increase in weight, due to the installation of a more powerful and heavier engine and two extra, automatic cannon, have made the piloting and exploitation of the plane more complicated and lessened its reliability. As a result, in today's front conditions, the Germans are removing the added armament to render the plane lighter. The improvement of the German bombers is confined mainly to a greater power of defensive firearms and improved armor for the protection of the crew.

However, the Luftwaffe represents a strong force as regards the fighting qualities of planes, as well as the numerical strength. Lack of materials and skilled cadres and the Allied raids on aircraft factories have not yet undermined the might of the German aircraft industry to an extent as to sharply tell at the front.

The Soviet aircraft industry was rapidly reorganized in 1940 and the production base considerably expanded and prepared for the mass production of new, qualitatively improved planes. By the begin-

ning of the war, the construction of new fighters, Sturmoviks and speed bombers was attained on a large scale. The first to be supplied to the front in considerable numbers were "Mig Three" fighters designed by Mikoyan and Gurevich. Mig Three is a high altitude fighter equipped with five machine guns, including three heavy ones of 12.7 millimeter calibre.

Later, Soviet pilots received new fighters: Yak One, designed by the author and armed with a 20 millimeter calibre cannon and two 7.6 millimeter calibre machine guns; Lag Three, designed by Lavochkin and Gorbunov and Gudkov, was equipped with similar armaments; and Ilyushins armored Sturmovik, which is really a flying tank with its crew, engine and all vital parts protected with strong armored steel, and the pilot's cabin equipped with bulletproof glass. Lastly, there is the twinmotor speed divebomber, P-Two, designed by Petlyakov.

Despite the hardships in connection with the evacuation of a number of aircraft factories to the east, production of the new planes mounted daily since the beginning of 1942. Particularly large scale mass production in aircraft was attained in the second half of 1942. The quality of the Soviet fighters was tested at the front, where the new German fighter Focke-Wulf-190, which appeared at the front only in the second half of 1942, and could not withstand the battle against the fighters (improved in speed and armaments) in the skillful hands of Soviet airmen.

Current battles have shown that the Soviet fighter force is now a formidable power, both as regards quality and quantity.

As regards the armored Sturmoviks and the Il-2, the enemy never had such planes and in this respect the Il-2 affords tremendous advantage over the enemy.

The Lavochkin and Yakovlev fighters, the Ilyushins, Sturmoviks and Bombers, and the Petlyakov light divebombers constitute the main backbone of the aircraft supplied in abundance to the front.

Africa WAACS Enlisting in New WAC's

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 19 (UP).—Eighty-seven per cent of the WAACS in the North African theater who were given the opportunity of enlisting in the New Women's Army Corps this week or returning home, have elected to stay, it was announced today.

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps ceases to exist Aug. 1, and present WAACS must re-enlist in the WAC, which is part of the U. S. Army.

Capt. Westray B. Boyce, WAC staff director for this theater, who arrived in Africa last week, said most of the cases of failure to re-enlist were due to changed situations at home, such as the death of a parent or the head of the family which necessitated the WAAC's return.

There are some cases, Boyce said, such as that of auxiliary first class Olive M. Baughhouse, Fountain Inn, S. C., in which a WAAC is forbidden to become a WAC.

U. S. Italians Greet 5-Party Coalition

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 19.—An enthusiastic audience of 100 Italian-Americans, composed chiefly of the members of the Packing House Workers Union CIO, pledged their whole-hearted support to their Commander-in-Chief at a meeting in Lustania Hall this week.

Sponsorship of the meeting was very broad, including two locals of Rubber Workers, the Maximal Society, and such representative citizens as State Senator Enrico Capucci, Mrs. Fred Tetliff, past president of the Ladies Auxiliary of Italian-American clubs, Mr. DeGuglielmo, head of the Cambridge Rationing Board, and Mr. A. John Serino, attorney.

Speakers included Dr. Livio Stecchini, radio commentator, and Mr. Salvatore Camello.

The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:

1. More fronts in Europe.
2. A greeting to the five-party coalition.
3. Application of the Atlantic Charter to Italy.

U. S.-Latin Labor Asks Full Freedom of Puerto Rico, Campos

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)
Meeting in Havana two weeks ago, the Confederation of Latin American Workers executive committee adopted two important resolutions on the question of Puerto Rico, one supporting the demand for Puerto Rico's self-determination, and the other urging unconditional liberty for the Puerto Rican nationalist leader, Albizu Campos.

The resolutions follow:
"Inasmuch as by the declaration of the Atlantic Charter, the United States of North America has taken the initiative in declaring that the self-determination of all peoples is a basic objective of the war against fascism; and

"Since both legislative bodies of Puerto Rico have unanimously ap-

proved the Concurrent Resolution asking for the end of colonial status and the right of the Puerto Rican people to determine their own political destiny; and

"Since the second convention of the Confederation General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico, meeting last June, approved a similar resolution;

"Therefore, the executive board of the CTAL gives its complete support to the people of Puerto Rico in their struggle for the right of self-determination, and expresses its urgent hope that the United States of North America will soon take steps to carry out the declaration of the Atlantic Charter with respect to Puerto Rico."

The second resolution says: "Whereas Dr. Pedro Albizu

Campos, a fighter for the independence of Puerto Rico, is now at conditional liberty; and

"Whereas this attitude of the United States is not consistent with the postulates of the Atlantic Charter;

"The executive board of the CTAL resolves to respectfully request the President of the United States of North America to give unconditional freedom to Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos; and

"Furthermore, the CTAL considers that this action by the United States of North America and its President would increase confidence in the Good Neighbor Policy and set an example to be followed by those governments which still hold political prisoners."

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N. Y. Tenants Face Rent Crisis

Declaring that the rent situation in New York City is far more serious than the OPA seems to realize, the Brooklyn Non-Partisan Conference on Legislation in Wartime today strongly urged New York City residents to report every rent increase to the Rent Division of the OPA, at 350 Fifth Ave., New York City.

"The OPA has taken the position that the several thousand rent increases reported in the last two months are not sufficient to warrant the freezing of rents in New York. It is our belief that these complaints represent merely a sampling of the increases. Reports reaching this office indicate that landlords throughout the city have abandoned their pledge to keep rents down. If the OPA needs proof of this, the tenants can and must supply it.

"Everyone is aware of food price increases and is outraged by them. Rent is no less a cost-of-living item than food. Rent rises are threatening to cause widespread hardship, especially among the people in moderately priced apartments. Increases of as much as \$20 on a \$50 apartment will be ruinous to families who cannot escape them by moving. There are practically no vacancies in this rent range."

Apropos of the matter of moving, the Conference criticized the OPA for its position. "The OPA has indicated that if at a later date the rent freeze is deemed necessary, landlords will not be permitted to retain the increases they have

made, even to new tenants. Such a promise is small comfort to the family that will have already paid for the cost of moving. Who is going to repay the tenant for that? This office has on record the case of a woman who moved when three of her sons entered the armed forces, borrowing \$6 to pay moving costs. She paid off the last of her loan a month ago. Now, because of a drastic rent increase, she is forced to move again. This case is typical of what tenants are facing throughout the city."

The Conference, which is located at 50 Court St., Brooklyn, called on the tenants of the city to get to work at once to prove to the OPA that a rent freeze is in order. Consumer councils, community organizations, trade unions, fraternal groups and women's clubs, as well as individuals, were urged to collect detailed evidence of rent increases, including the termination of concession agreements, and report them immediately to the OPA.

"We want a rent freeze, and we want it before the signing of Oct. 1 leases. Rent, like other prices, must not be permitted to get out of control."

Angry NMU Pickets Give Answer to Pegler Lies

(Continued from Page 1)

rang down the block as they started new slogans. "We're sailing to win the war: what is Pegler fighting for?" And thousands of male voices echoed the chorus.

KEEPING 'EM SAILING
There was never such a picket line in the history of New York. While thousands of voices were demanding Pegler's removal the union dispatchers were shipping men to jobs to keep the ships sailing.

Some 50 pickets answered the call to ship out as dispatchers cried out: "One galley man for Gulf Oil." "One chief cook for the C. O., and so forth.

Meanwhile the thunderous cries against Pegler kept ringing round the block.

So strong was the pressure that Lee B. Wood, executive editor of the World-Telegram, had to back down from his announcement that he'd see only one man with a letter of protest.

Before noon time was over Pegler's editor was listening to a big delegation in the ante-room of his office.

FRIENDS IN BUILDING
The pickets had plenty of friends in the "Pulitzer Pen" headquarters. Girls hung out of the World-Telegram windows, applauding the demonstrators.

One "Big Six" union printer joined the pickets at his lunch hour and said others were with them.

A and World-Telegram delivery truck drivers cheered the sailors as they waited for the latest edition. Wood bowed to five widows whose husbands went down at sea.

He nodded as the Port Committee chairman introduced Terry Riggs Pennman, director of the Women's Auxiliary, whose husband was recently torpedoed; Joe Stack, port committee chairman; Eddie Gordon, NMU patrolman; Second Mate L. T. Wykiorczyk; Stanley Postek.

charge: he offered an OPA investigator port tenderloin for 50 cents (top selling price is 52 cents). Richer's excuse—he wasn't feeling well when he made the overcharge. He got suspended from grade for five days.

Sam Martin, of Markin and Kuperman, 357 Lenox Ave., charged 45 cents instead of 40 cents a pound for beef liver. He said the wholesaler told him there was no cellophane on liver. Since he's respected other ceilings, and this is the first case against him, Markin got a suspended sentence instead of a suspension.

Next came James Andre, whose meat store is at 93 Lenox. He didn't come to the hearing himself, was represented by his pretty, modishly dressed daughter, age 20. She had offered an investigator liver at 53 cents a pound—15 cents above the ceiling. Her excuse, she didn't know any better. She greeted the decision—a week's suspension—with copious tears under her picture hat. Harlem's black market victims weren't there to weep, observed Attorney Pfeffer.

After this little drama, Sidney Ross, whose meat shop is at 2159 Eighth Ave., was called up for overcharging five cents a pound on liver. He admitted the charge, but claimed that he "had to do it" because a dishonest wholesaler forced "lie-ins" upon him. Ross, like other retailers who mentioned this tie-in problem, refused to give the names

G. K. Smith Stamps on Flag of United Nations at Pittsburgh

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19.—Fascist Gerald L. K. Smith gave a Pittsburgh audience a stooge's version of Hitler's best beer-hall rantings in a two-hour anti-war speech at a Northside Carnegie Hall meeting here two days ago.

He: 1—Stamped on a United Nations flag.

2—Called on his thugs to eject bodily anyone taking notes of his speech.

3—Invited against our Soviet ally by an indirect but unmistakable attack on the film "Mission to Moscow."

This was the fourth visit here by Smith since February. All have been held in the city-controlled Northside Carnegie Library Hall. Permits for its use have been granted under the theory of the right of free speech even to avowed fascists and the fear that its denial would make a martyr of the speaker and thus excite public sympathy.

dead or starving in a Japanese concentration camp. But Mrs. Buehler Green, a Negro woman's leader, and Mrs. Stephanie Muncher know that their men are lost.

PARADE DOWNTOWN
Meanwhile little Marylen Goldstein, 4, was one of the stars of the procession winding round the building outside. And her dad, Jerome Goldstein, a seaman just back from the Sicily invasion, was proud as he told us that Marylen was practically born on a picket line.

The demonstration, ended in a downtown procession that wound down West Broadway to Rector and West Sts.

Police, led by Inspectors De Martini and Mulligan, praised the order the demonstrators kept.

Frankenstein Hits Radio Censor to Fly

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Richard T. Frankenstein, United Automobile Workers vice president, protested to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission today against the anti-labor censorship of station WHKO in Columbus, Ohio.

The station deleted from a recent speech by Frankenstein paragraphs criticizing Senator Taft and Rep. John Vorys, Ohio defeatists in Congress and other active opponents of the war effort.

Frankenstein protested particularly against the action of John Moses, program director of the station, in ruling that the Smith-Connelly act prohibited political activity by unions.

This was the excuse given by Moses in censoring the Frankenstein speech. He handed a local UAW leader a column by David Lawrence, reactionary Washington writer, asserting that unions would now be barred from all political activity.

In his letter to Fly, Frankenstein said: "We trust the FCC will not permit the radio stations on a David Lawrence column."

NEW WAR FILMS
Requests for free use of any of the following new war shorts may be made by unions, clubs and other organizations at the Borough CDO Film Libraries. In upstate communities the films are available through Local War Training Committees or from George A. Roberts, Director, Instructional Film Section, State Office of War Training, Albany, N. Y. Free use of projectors, and also, the free services of an operator, when necessary, can be arranged.

HENRY BROWNE, FARMER, 11 minutes—A simple, moving story of a Negro farmer and his family, who are doing to help win the war. The ending shows the family visiting Tuskegee Air Field, where they proudly watch the elder son training with the U. S. Army Air Force.

ARM BEHIND THE ARMY, 10 minutes—Shows that the success of the Army on the firing line depends on the success of labor and industry on the production line.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER, 15 minutes—After dramatic scenes from the Nazi conquest of one country after another, there is shown the deadly effect of Fifth Column work and Nazi propaganda. Enemy agents are shown trying to spread rumors and arouse class and race hatred.

CONQUER BY THE CLOCK, 11 minutes—Deals with the need for overcoming carelessness and increasing industrial safety.

FOOD FOR FIGHTERS, 10 minutes—Shows how the Army meets the problem of feeding American troops.

IT'S EVERYBODY'S WAR, 16 minutes—From a typical American community go 103 boys off to Army camp. The people come to realize that this war is their war, everybody pitches in because "It's Everybody's War."

NEURO COLLEGES IN WAR



GERALD L. K. SMITH

for his cause. Smith, in his two-hour harangue, practically ignored the announced subject of the meeting, which had been announced as "Communist Plot to Start Race Riots in Pittsburgh."

Smith announced that after a tour of the Salt Lake City area he would return to his "work" in Pittsburgh. However, it was apparent that the growing opposition to his activities here has him worried and that it is entirely possible for an aroused public opinion to have a stop put to such treasonable activities as that of Smith and his followers.



Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun

Because of wartime need the United States Army and Navy have taken a tremendous progressive step in the establishment of their military scholarships which provide for the payment of the college tuition and all other expenses of boys who qualify.

And now announcement is made of the creation of a U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps under which girls who are high school graduates and over 17 years of age will receive free tuition through Nursing Schools plus the payment of stipends of from \$15 to \$30 a month. Besides tuition, maintenance, stipends, fees for books, and all other expenses, student nurses in the corps will also receive a street uniform and insignia. Provision is also made for graduate nurses to take post-graduate courses with stipends from the government.

Any young woman who is over 17 and a high school graduate and wishes to become a nurse should write to the Division of Nurse Education, Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. If accepted, the student may go to any accredited nursing school in the country. A list of the 1,300 accredited schools may be obtained from the National Nursing Council for War Service, 1790 Broadway, N. Y.

In return for this free training in a lifetime profession all the government asks is that the trainee agree to remain in nursing for the duration of the war. Those enrolled 90 days prior to the end of the war will receive the free tuition and stipends until the end of their training.

Post-War Job Plan Offered By Gov't Body
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UP).—The post-war division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimating that 12,000,000 persons may be unemployed six months after the war ends, warned tonight the problem must be tackled now.

In a report on "employment after the war," prepared for the American Federation of Labor, it laid down a six-point program which it said management, labor and government must follow to minimize the effects of post-war idleness:

1. Rapid reconversion of industry from war to peacetime production.

2. A public works program to supply jobs during industrial reconversion.

3. Financial assistance, during the period of transition, to returning servicemen and demobilized war workers.

4. A gradual demobilization of the armed forces to level out the impact of unemployment.

5. Voluntary withdrawal from labor markets of as many women, school-age youths and over-age employees as possible.

6. A federal job placement service to direct workers to available jobs and help rehabilitate war wounded.

IN MEMORY
of my Brother and Comrade
DAVE LIPTON
who died in Gaudes, Spain
August 30, 1938
LOUIS LIPTON

DAVE LIPTON

Connolly Is ALP Nominee For Council

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party, yesterday announced that the New York County Committee would designate Mr. Eugene F. Connolly as its official candidate for the City Council.

In making the announcement, Mr. Marcantonio stated that he would personally assume the active chairmanship of Mr. Connolly's campaign, and that the organization would conduct the most intensive campaign of its history to insure the election of Mr. Connolly.

In commenting on the nomination, Mr. Marcantonio said: "We can and we will elect Mr. Connolly to the City Council this fall. The American Labor Party, through the election of Mr. Connolly, will make a genuine and important contribution to the winning of the war and to bringing forward the American Labor Party as a strong and powerful influence in New York in support of the policies of the President and of Mayor LaGuardia."

Mr. Connolly is the secretary of the New York County Committee and a member of the State Committee of the American Labor Party from its inception.

He comes from an old New York family and is a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1942 Mayor LaGuardia appointed Mr. Connolly a member of the War Council of the City of New York in which capacity he is presently serving.

In commenting on his nomination, Mr. Connolly said:

"The city council today is more than merely a city-wide legislative body. It is a group of the elected representatives of the people—a group whose duty it is to as nearly as possible attain for their people their hopes and aspirations."

"The major aim of the people of New York, as is that of the people of the rest of the country, is to win the war and win it quickly. As a member of the city council, it will be my job to lend every effort in that direction. To paraphrase Churchill, we must fight the enemy in our homes, in the streets and even in the city council."

"As a city councilman I shall devote my full time to this effort."

OPA BULLETIN

The Consumer's Division of OPA is publishing a monthly **GROUP SERVICES BULLETIN** which should be useful for unions, clubs and organizations cooperating with the price enforcement campaign. The July issue urges the women of America to call Community Housewives Mass Meetings followed by group meetings. Members of housewives' groups are especially urged by OPA to vigorously undertake campaigns to report price violations.

Of course, in New York City, as Louise Mitchell recently disclosed in the **DAILY WORKER**, the War Price and Ration Boards are getting the complaints but doing little about cracking down on violators. Maybe the Mayor's strong blast in his radio talk last Sunday against profiteers and price violators will result in action.

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6 Months in Jail Without a Trial

Roosevelt Walker, young Negro war worker for a subsidiary of the Wright Aeronautical Corp., is likely to be released from prison, after six months of vain waiting to face his accuser in a court of law, Judge Dennis O'L. Cohan, in special term, Part 1, Bronx County Supreme Court, intimated yesterday.

Judge Cohan was influenced by the following facts, as related by J. Michael Solomon, the young man's attorney:

Walker, on parole from the New York City penitentiary and making good as a war worker, was arrested, Feb. 20, last, when one Nicholas Casado stopped him on the street and said, "You're the guy that cut me," and called a cop. Walker was charged with having knifed Casado in a bar and grill at 100th St. and Second Ave., Feb. 13, seven days earlier.

On June 17 the youth, having now been in prison nearly four months yet having never been called to trial, was practically declared innocent in an affidavit filed by Anthony Liebler, Assistant District Attorney of New York County.

STILL PRISONER
Mr. Liebler's affidavit swore that the complainant, Casado, "cannot be believed because of conflicting statements"; that the police, in independent investigations, had found that nobody had been knifed in the bar and grill and that no proof existed of Walker's having been in the place.

Mr. Solomon on Aug. 5 had a representative of the Parole Commission in the Bronx County Supreme Court to face Judge Cohan. The lawyer there demanded that Walker be freed or brought to trial. Bronx County Assistant District Attorney John B. Lee, representing the Parole Commission, said the Commission was autonomous and all-powerful and that its actions were not subject to review.

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Wallace Hits Rule By Big Business

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace today exonerated "95 or even 99 per cent" of American corporations from his recent denunciation of big business but warned that "the common folks" must see through the propaganda of groups demanding a return to "old fashioned Americanism."

"By old-fashioned Americanism they really mean corporation-controlled government," he said in an interview. "By free enterprise they really mean free enterprise for big business, but not for little business."

"It's vital for the people who buy from the corporations, who sell to them, who work for them—the common folks—to see through the propaganda of certain of the big corporations."

Wallace has been criticized for his remarks in Detroit on July 24 denouncing "American fascists" as the "big business haters" of President Roosevelt.

Wallace said in elaboration that he meant "large groups in international affairs whose objectives are the control of governments."

"They are a small minority," he said, "perhaps 95 or even 99 per cent do not fall into that category and they have suffered as much because of this minority as anyone else—possibly they've suffered more."

He said his remarks had been widely misinterpreted. "I hope to give before some group such as the United States Chamber of Commerce a more complete exposition in order that the big business men will not be under any delusion," he said.

It was learned from other sources that Wallace will pursue in a speech on international relations at Chicago on Sept. 11 his attacks on international cartels whom he charges seek to dominate the political and economic status of governments.

"The difficulty with corporations comes when certain of the larger ones try to control the agencies of public opinion, including even the

schools, and then go on to dominate elections, control state legislatures, the national Congress and even the President himself."

Hooverism Cuts Food Crop, —Kilgore

(Continued from Page 1)

consideration" of the entire food situation. He said that an agriculture-as-usual approach "must give way to cooperative endeavor of all groups and factions, political and otherwise, to save the world from starvation, and we must remember that we are part of the world."

Senator Kilgore, who has been one of the leading Congressional advocates of all-out planning on the economic front, pointing to the lack of real planning and coordination in the food situation.

"It is clear that food production in this country and our policy regarding food production in other countries have not been considered as part of the overall war strategy of the United Nations," he said.

"Here again, this country, as in the case of war production and manpower allocation, has pursued a policy of piece-meal planning without balancing one program against another to assure an equitable distribution of materials and manpower for production and an intelligent program of consumption."

Joins Quebec Conference



President Roosevelt extends his hand to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, shown just arriving at the Quebec war strategy conference. Seen behind the President is W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister.

CIO Smelter Head Urges Metal Mine Owners Rescind 'Stop Work' Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DENVER, Aug. 19. — Expressing amazement at statements of the Clear Creek County (Colo.) Mining Association in urging metal miners to halt production in order to aid farmers in the harvesting of crops, President Reid Robinson of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, announced today that he had urged the association to rescind its action in the interests of the war effort.

On Aug. 13, the Clear Creek Association, an employers' organization, took the action which Robinson has criticized "with the thought in mind that if during the winter a metal shortage should threaten because of lack of workers, the agricultural associations will in turn use their best efforts to help find men for the mines, whenever and wherever possible."

In his letter to the mine owners, Robinson said that despite the fact that the UMM&SW is sympathetic to the problems now confronting the farmers, nevertheless "we are amazed at the action of your association in urging metal miners to interrupt their work at this time—even for the obviously excellent purpose of aiding the farmers to harvest their crops."

Council Clique Denies Voters Right to Act on Earle Plan

Urgent requests that City Council Majority Leader Joseph Sharkey swing the Council into action on Councilman Genevieve B. Earle's bill to reduce the vote necessary to elect a councilman from 75,000 to 50,000 and thus assure more complete representation in the body next year have fallen on deaf ears, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The Earle Bill, one of the most important and controversial measures now in Council committee, will not reach the voters for referendum this fall unless it is acted on this month.

Under the law, it must have the approval of the Board of Estimate and the Mayor 60 days before the proposition is presented to the voters in the coming election.

BLOCK REFERENDUM

Sharkey and the ruling clique of the Council, according to Council President Newbold Morris, have given every indication they intend to deny voters their democratic right to decide the matter by letting it die in committee.

Morris and Mrs. Earle, backed by important civic and political organizations and large blocs of voters, have made strong demands on the majority leader to start action on the Earle bill. But all they received in reply were a series of dead-pan shrugs.

Mrs. Earle's bill, if adopted by the electorate, would amend the City Charter to cut the quota of votes needed for election of a councilman from 75,000 to 50,000. It is argued that with so many voters absent in the armed forces and in war work a low vote will result and seriously reduce the completeness of representation of various groups of the electorate which proportional representation was adopted to secure.

Democrats, who are in the majority, stand to lose representation under the 75,000 ruling as well as Republicans, Laborites and other minority groups.

But leaders of the majority are said to be attempting to bar the improved PR plan from the voters

on the theory that by so doing the minority vote will be weakened even though the majority stands to lose many of its present seats.

VOTERS DENIED RIGHT

Lack of action on the matter by the majority at this time is extremely undemocratic to say the least. The Council itself could not be the final arbiter of the proposition under normal procedure. The voters would decide pro or con. But the position of the majority at the present time clearly indicates the majority of the Council fears the majority of voters.

Experts have advised there would be no difficulty in changing the quota during the same election at which the councilman are elected. Under PR the people vote the same way regardless of the number of councilmen chosen. So the new plan would cause no change in voting procedure.

Changing the rules of the count under the Earle bill would be very much similar to what the voters did when they voted for candidates for County Sheriffs and Registers in 1941, and on the same day abolished their offices by referendum.

The Earle bill is now resting in the Committee on Privileges and Elections, headed by Councilman Rita Casey, Brooklyn Democrat. Mrs. Casey has scheduled no meetings of her committee.

Why, the voters might ask Mrs. Casey, has she failed in the duty of calling her committee together for a hearing on this piece of legislation which many New Yorkers believe is urgent?

Soviets Win 3-Day Battle At Kharkov

(Continued from Page 1)

battlefront in a dense forest which extends from the Zmiev railroad station, on the Kharkov-Donets Basin line, to and beyond Zmiev city on the German-held side of the Donets.

First the Soviets took the railroad station. Then fought their way to the Donets River, close by, forced a crossing of the river and split up into small groups for the final phase.

It took two days of fighting through the fortified, thickly mined forest to take Zmiev, a defense point north of Zmiev town, and then Zmiev itself, dispatches said. The German commander in the area had appealed for reinforcements, dispatches reported, and was told to hold out for two or three days until relief could reach him. But the Soviets crossed a small stream northwest of Zmiev during the night, broke into the city and cleared it by dawn.

As the result of the Red Army victory, the Germans were forced to fall back from a long stretch of the Donets, leaving the Soviets in open country facing the Kharkov-Crimea railroad.



LUCIEN walked through the town in the blackout. He walked in an unusual way, as though he was groping for the unfriendly earth. A light rain was falling. The little blue lights gleamed mysteriously among the dark leaves of the plane trees. Lucien was in an angry mood. Only a day or two ago he had thought there would be no war; it was merely his father working up another ministerial crisis. And now what a surprise! It was rumored they were already shooting on the Maginot Line. Tomorrow evening Lucien had got to present himself at the mobilization depot. What would he have to fight for? For M. Beck of Poland? For "human dignity," as Papa said? He might get killed. But there were worse things than that. What could be more unpleasant than the trenches, the corporals' vile language and forty-mile marches? Besides, it was all so boring.

Lucien yawned loudly. A woman called after him: "Like a little bye-bye?" He smiled; they weren't losing any time—prostitutes with gas-masks were standing at the corner. "So you're at your action stand already?" Lucien said. One of the women let loose a torrent of abuse.

He caught sight of a light behind some blinds and went into a bar. It was crowded with people shouting and drinking. The proprietress had tear-stained eyes and was clinking glasses with her customers.

"What about your husband?" "He went off today."

A vegetable dealer was drinking rum and roaring: "No, you don't tell me there's any need for this war! Let the Poles go to the devil!"

There was a chorus of approval. "If the English want to fight let them!"

"It's an open secret that Tessa has received a million francs." Lucien took no part in the conversation. He drank and raged in silence. Then he went to see Jenny, in order to say good-bye and get a few thousand francs into the bargain. Tomorrow he was going to drink the whole day

long. Besides, he would have to have some money in his pocket in the Army. He couldn't exist on a soldier's pittance.

Jenny looked sad, but she greeted him enthusiastically. It all seemed so extraordinary to her; Lucien was going to fight in defense of liberty, but Paris would be destroyed and the Louvre would be blown to pieces. She flung her arms around his neck and said: "Everybody will have to do something: I've bought you some warm things..."

When he saw the fur-lined jacket, he snorted: "My dear, this is for an officer, and I'm only a soldier of the second line. And besides, this is only September. It'll be all over before winter."

"Have you got a gas mask, Lucien? The Germans will probably fly over Paris today. I want to get one, but they wouldn't give one to foreigners. At the drug-gist's they gave me some sort of liquid and told me to sprinkle it on my handkerchief when there's a gas attack. Here it is."

"The bottle is charming. Why not use Coty's perfumes? Long live la vie elegante!" I say. I hope the lice in the trenches will also be elegant."

He began to sing in a cracked voice: "Paris is still Paris." Jenny covered her ears. Then her expression became serious.

"Tell me, Lucien, are you afraid?" "No. It's merely disgusting."

"But truth is on our side?" "He hadn't drunk four glasses in the bar for nothing; he laughed uproariously. His usually pale face flushed red."

"Truth? Wait a minute and I'll explain it all to you." He dragged the lace bedspread off the bed and threw it round his shoulders. Then he put Jenny's hat on his head, folded his hands, and began to mutter: "My children, the Holy Ghost has descended on Bonnet and Tessa. We are going to the aid of the great martyr Beck. That holy despatch of the goods of this world was vouchsafed a vision of the Virgin in the Czech town of Teschen. And in the Bialovezki Forest he fasted together with

Saint Sebastian, who is known to the world as Marshal Goering. But now Beckebub wants to deprive Beck of Danzig. Tremble, ye ungodly ones! Paul Tessa is setting forth to liberate the Tomb of the Lord! Amen!"

Jenny was at a loss to understand. Who was Beck? And where was Teschen? She never read the papers and had no idea of politics. But she felt that Lucien's buoyancy masked a deep sorrow. They drank coffee in silence. At last Jenny timidly asked:

"Then you don't think it is a war for freedom?" "What freedom?"

"I don't know. Freedom in general. I mean being able to write what you like in the newspapers." He yawned. "Yesterday Joliot was a Red, today he's a Snow-White, tomorrow he'll be dark purple. It's too boring."

She thought for a while and then said naively: "Then you must have a revolution." Lucien got angry. What a lot of trouble he had taken over that word. He had attended the Maison de Culture, written articles and books, and quarreled with his father. And now this idiotic American woman was telling him to have a revolution!

"Have one yourself. We've had one four times. I've done enough! All right, get undressed. I want to go to bed."

He was roused from sleep by the wailing of sirens. Jenny was trembling so hard she couldn't get her arms into the wide sleeves of her dressing-gown. He turned over on his other side; he didn't care a damn! In vain Jenny implored him to go down to the cellar. At last somebody knocked on the door: "Come out."

"Go to hell!" said Lucien. The cellar was stuffy and crowded with men in striped pajamas and disheveled, half-naked women. The unshaven individual who called himself "air-raid warden" kept calling out: "Silence. Have your gas-masks ready!" At his command the little old concierge began to splash water on the walls. A woman sniffed as she clasped her children to her body. A rumor went round that a bomb had fallen in the next street. Jenny clutched her bottle of mysterious liquid and a lace handkerchief. One of the women had beautiful shoulders. Lucien stared at her and elbowed his way through the crowd in order to stand beside her. She moved away.

"It's war-time now, madame!" Lucien growled angrily. Jenny's eyes were wet with jealousy, fear and grief at the prospect of parting with Lucien. But Lucien kept on yawning and yawning.

The adventures of the night prevented him from having a good sleep. In the morning he came out feeling sleepy and irritable. A woman was making a row in the doorway. She had a wine-shop and they wanted to turn the cellar into an air-raid shelter.

"I'll go and see the Minister!" she shouted. "They keep telling us that France must be strong. Then why interfere with trade? I won't empty the cellar. You hear me? Not over my dead

body!" Lucien raised his crumpled hat. "Splendid!" he said. "You're worthy of the best heroines of Racine. To arms, citizens! What a Punch and Judy show."

OCTOBER came in with heavy rains. Tessa shouted in the lobbies of Parliament: "I said all along the Poles wouldn't hold out even a month! They're thieves and drunkards! But we haven't lost anything. On the contrary. Hitler has lulled the Germans with his victories in the east. Now they'll find something different in the Maginot Line. Next 14th of July we'll see dancing the whole night long in the streets—all lit up. You'll see!"

Leaflets were dropped from the sky instead of bombs. And the fashionable quarters began to wake up again. Montigny wrote and told his family to come back; what was the use of getting wet in the rain in a dull country place? His wife grumbled at the food restrictions.

"God knows what it's all about," she said. "What business has the Government to poke its nose into people's kitchens? One never knows what to order for dinner. On Monday it was impossible to get mutton, on Tuesday it was forbidden to sell beefsteak, and on Wednesday they weren't making any pies. It's an insult!"

For several days there was no coffee to be had anywhere. Mme Montigny was at her wife's end: "I've been to all the shops and I couldn't find any coffee anywhere. And to think we've got to put up with all this on account of the Poles! I'm convinced the English are drinking their tea. They don't deny themselves anything. It's Daladier's fault. He's nobody, a schoolteacher, not a Prime Minister!"

Coffee began to appear again in the shops, and Mme Montigny quieted down somewhat. Business was flourishing. The nearness of death made even misers extravagant. The restaurants were crammed with people. The fashionable shops were doing a roaring trade. Women's hats were modelled on military lines. The shop windows displayed brooches in the shape of tanks, compacts with the Union Jack, amulets and silk handkerchiefs with the inscription: "He's some-

where in France."

"Somewhere in France" became a stock phrase in place of the time-worn letter N. The newspapers reported: "Yesterday somewhere in France General Sikorski inspected a parade." And under the windows the street-singers lifted up their wailing voices: "Somewhere in France remember my caresses!"

At a luncheon to the foreign press Tessa made a speech: "Tell the whole world that we're living as before. Instead of the thunder of guns we have the words of the song Paris is Still Paris."

It had been feared that the war would bring sorrow and privation. But the autumn season opened more brilliantly than ever: first nights, receptions, exhibitions, bazars and auctions for charities. And fortune's favorite, Grandel, was to be seen everywhere. No reception was complete without him.

In the early days of the war, Grandel demanded to be sent to the front. "I want to fight!" he repeated. His fellow deputies protested: "You're far more useful here." His popularity grew to such an extent that when Ducane attempted to bring up the subject of the lost document, they fairly hummed with indignation: "Don't shatter the national unity with personal squabbles."

Grandel himself made no secret of the fact that he had been in favor of a compromise right up to the last minute. "On the eve-

ning of Sept. 1 it was still possible to avert everything," he declared. "Bonnet had a talk with Glano on the telephone. I urged that the four Premiers should get together. I was backed by the deputies of our group. But events followed too quickly one on top of another. History will show who was to blame. But this is not the time to argue. Now war has been declared, we must go on with it till victory."

The war released Grandel from his entanglements; the cards had been reshuffled. He was ready to fight. When he spoke about the necessity of winning the war, his voice had a note of sincere emotion.

The deputies were delighted with Grandel's patriotism. The industrialists called him "sober-minded," and society women were in love with him; he was so handsome and spoke so beautifully it made you feel you wanted to cry: you felt that underneath his quiet manner there was hidden passion.

Even Breteuil began to doubt whether he might not have been the victim of a hoax. He had believed Lucien, who adored cheap romanticism. But Grandel was behaving irreproachably.

Breteuil looked on the war as a drama. He tried to think it all out to the end, but failed. Sometimes he said to himself: "We've got to win the war." And then he laughed, realizing that the war could never be won while authority was in the hands of a gang of deputies. How could France win the war unless Parliament was dissolved and the windbags put under lock and key? Maybe the enemy's fire would reforge France.

Grandel's temples turned white and his eyes became sad. Looking at him, Breteuil thought to himself: "He's worried the same as myself." When they happened to be alone he shook hands with Grandel and said: "Let's forget the past!"

Nobody knew of the quarrel between Breteuil and Grandel, which had lasted over a year, nor was anyone aware of their reconciliation. In the face of the deputies and the country they had always remained friends and colleagues. Nobody was surprised when Breteuil proposed that Grandel should be appointed to the responsible post of Director of War Industries.

Breteuil remembered how difficult it had been for him to get Tessa to rehabilitate Grandel. Even now he expected to meet

CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.

Jeanette, a singer.

Andre, an artist.

Ducane, Right deputy.

Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.

Legrais—Communist leader.

Meuger, the chairman of the Employers' Confederation, also gave his backing to Grandel. One day Ducane declared that Meuger was still supplying the Germans with munitions through Switzerland. Meuger said: "It's a slander. But I've got my own program." His program was quite simple; he thought the war ought to be fought against Moscow, not Berlin. Meuger's hobby-horse was a "crusade against the Third International." When Tessa tried to object: "Unfortunately we're fighting against Germany," Meuger answered significantly: "Wait. This is only the first act." After war was declared, he had gone to Madrid, and it was rumored that he had talks with the German Ambassador.

Only Desser was angry when Grandel's appointment was announced. "It's a job for a technical expert, not a political intriguer," he said. But Desser's position was no longer what it used to be. His unsuccessful political speculations were the talk of financial circles. The deputies thought he had made a fool of himself; he had supported the

Popular Front and wanted to prevent war with airy resolutions by the League of Nations. Breteuil cracked a joke: "He's a fireman with a scent-spray." Even Tessa now regarded Desser as a failure.

A month went by. Grandel proved to be an indefatigable worker. Not a day passed without his having a meeting with Breteuil in order to make a report and receive advice. "It's the Communists and Desser," he said. "It's worse than the Aigueun stables. We've got to clean them out before anything can be done."

Only a third of the workers remained at the Seine factory. Desser decided to have an explanation. He entered Grandel's study in a state of great indignation. He kept his hat in his hand and waved his walking-stick as he talked. Grandel smiled and kept turning over the papers on his desk. He was enjoying the situation; the once all-powerful Desser, the patron of Briand and Boncour, was sitting before him like a petitioner.

Now he said to Grandel: "How can you expect me to deliver the orders in November when I've got no workers left? The war hasn't begun yet, but all the skilled workers are at the front."

"It's very unfortunate," said Grandel, "but I don't see any other way out. We can't put the workers in a privileged position. Our country is in an agricultural one. What will the peasants say? Have they got to die while the workers are earning double? It's impossible to win the war by neglecting the dictates of elementary justice."

"What about the men in their forties? They're not at the front. Mechanics are washing windows in the barracks."

"We can't make distinctions among the workers." "I ask you: do you want engines or don't you? I'd like to know how you're going to fight without aircraft. But if you want engines, give us back the workers. Yesterday they arrested another two hundred workers at the Seine factory."

"You can't cure a pest with soothing ointment," said Grandel. "We're now paying for the Popular Front."

"What's the Popular Front got to do with it?" Desser waved his stick as though he were going to hit Grandel. "And besides, you were elected to the Chamber as a Popular Front candidate yourself."

"As far as I can remember, Monsieur Desser, you didn't spare any money in order to secure the victory of the Popular Front."

Desser looked at Grandel's handsome face with those delicate eyebrows, the chiselled nose, and the cool, hardly perceptible smile, which infuriated him even more. "I also remember," said Desser, "I remember everything. The Fouget document..."

Grandel did not move a muscle. Still smiling, he said: "Duels are out of place in war-time. For that reason I must ask you to leave."

As he went out of the room, Desser dropped his hat and broke into a fit of coughing. Grandel pretended to be reading a report.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Ford Instrument Drive Under Way

Win-War Pay Plan Offered By UE Local

By Dorothy Loeb

Under the leadership of President Paul Bruno, a drive is under way for the unification of the CIO union at the Ford Instrument Co., Queens war plant, on the basis of a win-war plan.

Bruno, head of Local 428, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, joined with 34 executive board members, building chairmen and shop stewards, in presenting to 8,000 fellow workers recently a "wage policy for victory" as a basis for negotiations with management which get under way this fall.

Their joint declaration, published in leaflet form, is of special interest because the Ford Instrument Co. has been a concentration point for months for Trotskyites, who have been striving to impose pro-strike, pro-Lewis and anti-war policies on the union. Walter Winchell spotlighted their activities at Ford when his nationally syndicated column reported how Trotskyites there sought to block CIO war relief collections.

The "wage policy for victory" handbill, which calls for uninterrupted production and support to CIO and UE policies, was distributed just after the issuance and is in fact an answer to a leaflet headed "Face the Facts," signed by Max Mont, Trotskyite and a group of 30. Bruno and his associates state clearly in their answering handbill that they doubt if all the signers of the "Face the Facts" leaflet were aware of all the implications of the document they signed.

Mont's circular, if call it that because it most closely approximates his own stated position and to distinguish it from the other) was campaign material for election of a negotiating committee and delegates to the UE convention next month in New York.

CALL FOR STOPPAGE
But it was more than campaign material. It made no reference to the war, nor to labor's no-strike pledge. There was no direct call for a work stoppage in it, but it urged an "aggressive" program, condemned increased pay for increased production, incited against the government's stabilization program, and demanded action for "sweeping away the whole cob-web of War Labor Board rulings."

The Bruno leaflet (again the reference is just for identification) answers the Mont declaration and puts forward a positive program of its own.

"Several days ago a leaflet called 'Face the Facts' was circulated in the shop," says this circular. "This leaflet contained many distortions and mis-statements. It made no reference to the wage policy of the CIO and the UE, which have a definite and effective wage policy."

"Instead, the leaflet made dark mention of an aggressive union program without making clear how they propose to be more aggressive than the CIO is today."

TWO DISTINCT POLICIES
There are just two approaches to the wage question at this time, says the statement from the union president and those who joined him.

"One policy has been that of strike action and disregard for the war," it comments. "We know that this strike policy has led to defeat for the workers, has given to the labor movement the vicious Smith-Connally bill and has enabled people like Riekenbacker to foment bitterness among the armed forces against the labor movement."

"Successful negotiations for a new contract demand a policy along the lines of the CIO and the UE. This policy puts first things first. Winning the war is first. An all-out war effort which would shorten the war and cut down the casualty list is first. Only what helps the country win the war can work out to the advantage of the membership. This also means strict adherence to labor's no-strike pledge. Those who do not stand squarely on these policies are not likely to be interested in getting better wages, but in using wage demands for other purposes."

Bruno and his group make clear

that they stand for the second path. They propose concretely: increased pay for increased production, reclassification, raises in starting rates and maximums, faster step-ups from learner to second class, automatic step-ups from second to first class, a general cost of living adjustment if government wage policies are relaxed, automatic increases for first class men from minimum upwards and no discrimination against women.

Side by side with this, the Bruno leaflet declared, must go active and organized support of CIO President Philip Murray and backing of CIO and UE programs, political action as proposed by the CIO, adherence to the no-strike pledge by a united local.

Besides Bruno, signers included William Dowd, an editor of the union paper, Derek Decker, Curtis P. Darling, Howard Follmer, James Mooney and others.

Impressive evidence that the Bruno leaflet offers a timely warning may be found in the Trotskyite

paper, Labor Action, distributed free of charge in thousands of copies at the shop every week.

The Aug. 2 issue, celebrating the election of Mont-sponsored candidates to negotiating committee and convention, headed its story "Millions Win in Local 428 Election." It attacks the Roosevelt administration in typical John L. Lewis fashion, then calls upon the Ford workers to follow Lewis. Read this and remember that Lewis thrice led miners out on strike, disrupting war production, getting nothing for miners, and giving labor the Smith-Connally bill.

Says Labor Action:
"The fight for higher wages today is more difficult than it was yesterday. Not only are the companies more greedy but the Roosevelt administration, through the War Labor Board, has put new obstacles in the path of labor."

"But the coal miners have shown that by always sticking to-

gether, never giving up, labor can break the wage starving formulas of the bosses and the War Labor Board."

In Labor Action, too, Ford workers may find an explanation of why the Mont handbill was silent on support to Murray and the CIO. The same issue that rejoices in Mont's election to the negotiating committee contains an article on the CIO President entitled: "A Puss-footing Leader." Murray's leadership in winning incentive pay increased earnings for increased production for steel workers—doesn't suit the Trotskyite organ.

Just in case there's any doubt where Labor Action stands (and that's important at Ford because Mont is spokesman for its line in the shop) the Aug. 2 issue carries a three-column cartoon which shows labor mounting a huge staircase marked "high cost of living." Holding labor back is a huge iron ball chained to one leg. That ball is labeled "no strike pledge." That's plain enough.

WLB Names Tri-Partite Shipping Panel

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The War Labor Board has named Professor Edmund M. Morgan, acting dean of Harvard Law School, to serve as chairman of its war shipping panel.

The panel reviews disputes and voluntary wage adjustment cases involving merchant seamen and other shipping personnel.

Burton E. Oppenheim, deputy executive director of the WLB, will serve as co-chairman, and with Professor Morgan will represent the public in the panel. Labor members are Bjorne Halling, Washington representative of the National Maritime Union, CIO, and Matthew Duschene, Washington representative of the Seafarers International Union, AFL. J. B. Bryan, president of the Pacific American Shipowners Association, and Edward J. Barber, president of the Barber Steamship Lines, are management representatives.

Labor alternates named to serve include Frederick N. Myers, NMU vice-president; Harry Martin, Master, Mates and Pilots, AFL; J. H. Blake, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO; John Evans, Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific, CIO; John R. Owens, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, and Andrew McDonald, Radio Officers Union.

The panel was established under directive order of the WLB on July 8 to study and make recommendations on cases involving all ships including dry cargo, tankers, barges and towboats engaged in off-shore coastwise harbor and inland waterways commerce.

12 Killed in Bomber Crash

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 18 (UP).—Twelve men were killed today when a bomber from Biggs Field crashed and burned 30 miles from the base. Names of the victims were not announced immediately.

You'll always have a nest egg—If you save with War Bonds now.

State AFL to Act on Labor Unity, 4th Term

A fourth term for President Roosevelt and labor unity are among the issues that will come up before the Eightieth Annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor which opens at Statler Hotel, Buffalo, Monday 10 A. M.

The announcement was made by President Thomas A. Murray of the Federation.

Mr. Murray further announced that the urgency of higher war production, wage and price stabilization, a tax policy and aid to returning soldiers, will be among the other issues before the convention.

Representatives of 1,400 local and regional affiliates, with a total membership of 1,500,000 will meet until Thursday.

Among the speakers scheduled are President William Green, Gov. Thomas Dewey, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph Bard, War Production Board assistant director Joseph D. Keenan, State Senate Majority leader Joe R. Hanley, Regional Manpower Director Anna Rosenberg and Paul Herzog, chairman of the State Labor Relations Board.

Honor Cullen, Coast Guard Hero

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UP).—The Navy announced today that Secretary of Navy Frank Knox has conferred the Legion of Merit on Boatswain's Mate John C. Cullen, 22-year-old Coast Guardsman.

Cullen captured the alarm which led to capture of the Nazi seaborne who landed on the beach near Long Island, N. Y., on June 13 last year.

Cullen, who joined the Coast Guard shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cullen, 215-33 49th Ave., Bayside, Long Island, N. Y.

Machinists Told --- Boeing Can Raise Pay

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Aug. 19.—Pointing the finger at Boeing Aircraft for failure to provide a living wage to the builders of Flying Fortresses, James A. Taylor, a veteran member of the Machinists Union and president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, told delegates to the Tri-State Conference of Machinists that wages could be raised at the plant within the framework of the War Labor Board's rulings.

Aircraft workers are entitled to wage increases after three months of service and could be upgraded to higher wage brackets.

"Boeing workers could receive increases in pay without the WLB and it hasn't taken place," Taylor declared.

Boeing Aircraft Co. has attempted to sidestep its responsibility for the low wage scale by blaming the War Labor Board.

The bulk of the delegates to the three-day conclave are from Washington, Oregon and California although representatives from other locals in the 11 Western states are also in attendance.

LOW PAY HITS OUTPUT
After placing responsibility upon the company for the low wages, which is causing a lag in plane production, Taylor made an emphatic statement of support behind the "Unconditional Surrender" policy of President Roosevelt for victory.

"There must be no peace made with Germany and Italy until unconditional surrender," he declared.

"Then Great Britain, America and Russia will stand together straight across the board as a guarantee that there will be no peace made with Germany under a Chamberlain program."

President Taylor's statement in support of the President's war policies is particularly significant in view of recent criticism that he is under strong influence from the anti-Willkie Governor Lingle forces in the state.

International labor unity for victory was also sounded by the AFL labor leader.

"When the peace is signed the entire labor movement of the world must be sitting in at that conference. We are fighting to win the war and we hope to work out a program this time to stop wars," Taylor declared.

Hugh A. Gibson, president of the Aeronautical Mechanics' Union, presided at the opening session of the Tri-State Conference.

Determination of labor to take an aggressive part in political action in the coming election campaign was evident from a blunt rebuff dealt to the position of Lloyd Shorette, Kings County prosecuting attorney, who was an invited guest to address delegates.

"Any union is wise to stay out of politics," Shorette said. "Unions have no place in politics."

In caustic disagreement with Shorette's position, Gibson said:

"If unions shouldn't participate in politics, it might be a good idea if politicians didn't participate in unions."

Gibson's statement was roundly applauded by delegates.

The Aeronautical Mechanics' Union is committed to an all-out drive to register its membership for the municipal, county and state elections as well as for the defeat of the Congressmen who attempted to shackle labor with the Smith-Connally bill.

Urge Speed on C. P. Petitions

Hurry on with those signatures to put Communist Councilman candidates on the ballot, campaign managers in New York, Bronx and Queens Counties urged Communist supporters yesterday.

Many signatures are still needed if voters are to have a chance to elect candidates Carl Brodsky, Isidore Bejorn and Paul Crosbie. While the last legal date for filing Councilman petitions is Aug. 31, they must be in long before that date for checking purposes.

Both Communist Party members and other supporters of the Communist candidates were urged to report to their respective Assembly District headquarters to make the signature drive a success.

Blind employees in precision measurement at a New Jersey war plant have increased production 1500 percent in their field.

There Needn't Be Any Strikes or Sanctions

By George Morris

The President's order setting penalties for defiance of War Labor Board orders, puts further emphasis upon some problems that concerned labor unions since the no-strike pledge agreement was made.

Actually, there is little new in the order.

The President had, and invoked, power to seize plants of defiant employers.

He had, and invoked on the eve of the end of the last mine strike, power to withdraw draft exemption from strikers.

The War Labor Board had in at least one case penalized a union with a bad strike record, by withholding maintenance of membership rights.

Perhaps the only new sanction suggested in the President's order is withholding of check-off dues and placing the funds in escrow until the union complies.

The order flows out of the Smith-Connally Act which left the enforcement provision of the WLB orders to the President.

Nevertheless, the problem now arises, just how will the blame for sanctions be specially fixed. Already one labor leader, President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers, expressed fear that a union as a whole will be held responsible and penalized for the unauthorized acts of disruptive minorities in its ranks.

The President has, apparently, thought of that when he wrote to the WLB:

"When a LOCAL UNION refuses to comply by directing and advising the workers not to work under the terms and conditions prescribed by the board, action by the responsible national or international officers has thus far, in all but one or two cases, sufficed to bring about compliance."

INDIVIDUAL COMPLIANCE
The President then went on to direct that only "if such action should prove ineffective, or if a national or international unions should itself be the offender" should steps be taken to seize the plant and provide protection for those who wish to work.

When a union as such is not held responsible for non-compliance, the President provided a section covering "compliance by individuals" within which is his directive to selective service authorities.

Of course, we never viewed service in the armed forces as a penalty. But we have stressed repeatedly that all-out mobilization for war requires every American to render some service. If he chooses not to contribute as a production soldier then he should be a uniformed soldier.

Of course it is understandable that Mr. Thomas should raise the point. His union is plagued by almost every variety of disrupters—Lewisites, Trotskyites, Norman Thomas Socialists, Coughlinites, and kindred trash. The very purpose of those groups is to provoke acts that would disrupt the war effort and the relations between the unions and the Roosevelt government. Their acts are not authorized by the responsible leaders.

The President's order does, however, make it very important for the union to dissociate itself completely from the acts of irresponsible groups or leaders. A union or leadership that does not take action against irresponsible elements actually places itself under the penalties and jeopardizes the interest of all its members.

LABOR'S RECORD
This draws attention to certain situations where the demarcation between officials and strikers is very vague. One practice is to actually encourage a walkout without taking a direct hand in calling it and even declaring formally that the strike is "unauthorized." There are even cases when a local official would wink to strikers and publicly pretend to admonish them. Fortunately, such examples are few and chiefly from local officials. But such double-dealing practices could seriously discredit labor's record.

In the first place, enemies of labor are only too eager to give examples that would show the tie between officials and "unauthorized"

walkouts. Secondly, leaders place themselves open to charges of "conspiracy" to violate the Smith-Connally Act.

Thirdly, the War Labor Board, we can rest assured, will not be guided by mere formalities, but will seek to learn to what extent union leaders have actually urged their responsibility and have really tried to forestall or end a walkout.

It all comes down to just one point: the fact that when labor gave the no-strike pledge, it was

not a concession to any one. Nor was it qualified or conditional. It was solely on the basis of labor's own interest and stake in victory. It is therefore to labor's own interest to see to it that compliance with the no-strike pledge is policed within its own ranks without benefit of local draft boards or the attorney general's office. With such an understanding both the Smith-Connally Act provisions as well as the President's order on sanctions, need have no practical significance.

FDR's Letter to War Labor Board

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's letter to the War Labor Board which accompanied his order (printed in the Daily Worker yesterday) setting penalties upon strikers or companies for violations of WLB orders:

Dear Mr. Davis:

I am writing you regarding the question of compliance with board orders under the War Labor Disputes Act which you and I have been considering. The act empowers the board to prescribe the terms and conditions governing the relations between the parties, which shall be in effect until further order of the board.

Congress intentionally left the enforcement of these orders to Executive action. I agree with you that it would be helpful, in the light of our combined experience in dealing with disputes under Executive Order 9017 and more recently under the act, to define a program for bringing about compliance in the relatively few cases in which Executive action may become necessary.

1. When an employer refuses to comply his plant may be seized and operated by the Government in accordance with the terms and conditions of employment prescribed by the board. Less drastic sanctions, however, including control of war contracts, of essential materials, and of transportation and fuel, should be applied if this can be done without impeding the war effort. I am accordingly requesting the Director of Economic Stabilization to direct the application of any or all available sanctions of this sort by the appropriate agencies of Government in cases of noncompliance reported to him by the board.

2. When a local union refuses to comply, by directing or advising workers not to work under the terms and conditions prescribed by the board, action by the responsible national or international officers has thus far, in all but one or two cases, sufficed to bring about compliance. If such action should prove ineffective, or if a national or international union should itself be the offender, the plant will be taken over under the War Labor Disputes Act and operated by the Government, if this is necessary to prevent interference with production and to protect the workers who wish to work.

The act provides that in such cases the terms and conditions of employment effective at the time of taking over shall continue, unless the board modifies them upon request of either the union or the Government agency operating the property. As a part of the compliance program the appropriate Government agency at the time of taking over shall ask the board to modify its order so as to withhold from the union (by escrow in the case of check-off funds) the benefits, privileges or rights accruing to it as such under the agreement or

proposed agreement with the employer, until the union demonstrates its willingness and capacity to abide by the obligations thereof.

All questions of fact in this connection, and the extent of any modification of the order, should be determined by the board. I am authorizing the Director of Economic Stabilization to issue any necessary instructions to Government agencies in carrying out this policy.

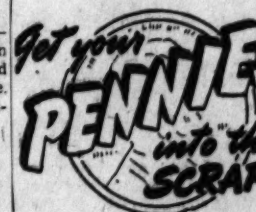
Government operation in these cases will be conducted with the least possible interference with existing management. Plants will be returned to their owners as specifically as conditions permit, and in any event, as provided in the act, within sixty days after the restoration of productive efficiency. The board may, of course, on its own motion, except during Government operation, modify its orders in any way it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

3. As to compliance by individuals, the act contains penalties for certain types of interference with production, which it is the province of the Attorney General to enforce. In addition, sanctions can be applied by the Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission, and I am requesting the Director of Economic Stabilization to direct the application of any or all of such sanctions in necessary cases upon report by the board of noncompliance. I am informed that during the past eighteen months the board disposed of over a thousand disputes. Only seven had to be referred to me because of persistent non-compliance.

This is a remarkable record, in the making of which the industry, labor and public members of the board have each played an effective part. They could not have succeeded, however, without the patriotic support given to the national no-strike, no-lock-out agreement by the great mass of American employers and workers and their leaders.

I am confident that that agreement, which calls for final determination by the board of all disputes not settled by collective bargaining or conciliation, will continue to be supported; and it is my earnest wish that the sanctions described above, which exist only as a matter of wartime necessity, may not have to be invoked.

Sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.



Get your PENNIES into the SCRAP!

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Get your PENNIES into the SCRAP

Pirates Wham Giants, 8-1, As Russell, DiMag Slug

By C. E. Dexter

The woeful Giants lost still another ball game yesterday. The Pirates shellacked them 8-1, belting three homers which drove in seven of their eight runs. The Otters were never in the game, going behind in the first inning and remaining there for the rest of the game.

The three Pirate homers were slammed out by Jim Russell and Vince DiMaggio, the former getting two of them and driving in four runs. Russell's second four-ply blast was an inside-the-park affair in the ninth inning which sailed to the bull pen in right field. It scored Pete Coscarart who had walked.

Wally Hebert did the hurling for the Pirates and set the Giants back with only eight hits while his teammates were clouting Rube Fischer, Van Mungo and Ace (What, Again?) Adams for 12 safeties.

Here's the way the Pirates scored their runs. In the first inning Coscarart singled and Russell walked. Van Robays then belted a single to left and across came run No. 1. In the fourth frame O'Brien and Fletcher both singled and then DiMaggio unfurled his homer into the upper left field stands to make the 4-0.

The Giants averted a shutout in the fifth when Ott singled and Sid Gordon followed suit, sending Mel to second. Jurgens forced Gordon at second, sending Ott to third from where he scored a little while later when Mungo fled out to center field.

In the fifth the Pirates cashed in for two more runs when Russell hit his first homer into the right field stands to score behind Coscarart who had walked. They didn't tally again until the ninth when Russell came through with his second homer, inside the park this time, to again score Coscarart who again had walked.

And that was that.

NOTES

The attendance was a meager 2,863, one of the smallest crowds of the year. . . . Manager Ott announced that Billy Jurges was going to play third base for the rest of the year. He explained that Billy is suffering from headaches and dizzy spells and would not be able to play short any more. . . . Diet Bartel, spy as ever, took over at short and will remain there. . . . Sid Gordon stays at first base where he is doing a creditable job despite his poor hitting.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1943

Big Time Boxing Back at Ye Olde Garden Tonight

By Phil Gordon

Major league boxing returns to New York tonight when a program featuring three ten-round contests is presented at Madison Square Garden. Each of the three bouts involves lightweight boxers.

Starring in the headline attraction are Bobby Ruffin of Long Island City, and Cleo Shans, of Los Angeles. The semi-final pairs Tippy Larkin, of Garfield, N. J., and Harry Teaney, a newcomer from Cleveland. In the third ten, two fast-rising local youngsters, Al Guido, Harlem, and Frankie Rubino, Brooklyn, are watched.

Ruffin has not always lived up to his rather good reputation in Garden appearances. He has a most impressive record and has turned in stirring performances in many cities throughout the country. But in the Garden his work has often been less than awe-inspiring.

Ruffin hopes to put an end to that jinx tonight. True, he came through with one of his best exhibitions in his last Garden start, early in June, when he clashed with Terry Young. But the best he was able to get of that effort was a draw.

Shans is a different kind of a fighter from Ruffin. He has never been guilty of a poor fight. The best he can do is not always quite good enough to win. But the best he can do is what he gives in every fight he has had in this area. That's the only way he knows how to fight.

Ruffin and Shans had been watched on two previous occasions, but the fights never took place. Once they were slated to box at the Bronx Coliseum but Ruffin got an opportunity to meet Bob Montgomery, with Shans opposing Maxie Shapiro on the same card, and so that bout was cancelled.

Early this summer Ruffin was paired with Shans on the Montgomery-Johnny Greco program that had been scheduled for the Polo Grounds. That, too, was cancelled.

The appearance here of Harry Teaney in the semi-final marks the Cleveland first in New York. He is regarded as one of the best lightweights developed in Ohio in years and comes here with an excellent record. During the past year he has made rapid strides in lightweight ranks and is fast approaching the top.

He faces a hard test in Larkin, however. The New Jersey lightweight is a clever boxer and a sharp puncher who has had his ups-and-downs in boxing but who appears right now to be showing his best form. On Tuesday night, at the MacArthur Stadium in Brooklyn, he showed to good advantage in trouncing Ruby Garcia.

Musial, Top Batter: "I've Got More Confidence This Year"

Not only is Stan Musial, greyhound-like right fielder of the World's Champion Cardinals, threatening to win his first National League batting championship before he reaches his 23rd birthday, but he promises to become the new triple king of the majors. When Musial unlimbers his artillery from that loose batting stance and

uncocks those steel-like wrists, line drives whistle off the fences. They fly from his bat like machine gun bullets in Sicily or the Solomons. On the morning of August 16, Stan had 15 triples, six more than any other player in the two majors. And it's well above Musial's former three-base crop. Three times he has finished with ten triples, with Daytona Beach in 1940, Springfield, Mo., in 1941 and with the storybook team, the 1942 Cardinals.

"Just how do you come to slap all those three-baggers this season?" we asked the young Polish slugger. Biffing Stan's reply is worthy to be ranked with Willie Keeler's classic, "I hit 'em where they ain't," as his recipe for successful hitting.

"I guess I hit 'em between the outer fielders," he said with a winsome smile. Musial is as likable a young man as you will find in baseball.

However, Stanley explained at greater length, "I am a line-drive hitter, and am hitting a longer ball this year. I don't lift my drives as much as some other long hitters, so a percentage off my hits is bound to go to the outfielders. And, I am fast enough to stretch them into triples. You know, we have a running club."

"MORE CONFIDENCE THIS YEAR"

Musial mused a while, as though trying to add more light on the matter of triples. "I've got a lot more confidence at bat this year," he explained. "I sort of had two strikes on me when I started the 1942 season. You may remember I broke in with four hits with the Cardinals in the fall of 1941 and hit 426 with the Redbirds in the September games. Well, that 426 average gave me a lot of advertising and ballyhoo, maybe more than was good for me. I felt I had something to live up to, and in the early part of the season I didn't go so hot. Then, when I had two strikes on me, I was likely to go out on a bad ball. However, I kept on plugging and swinging; Billy Southworth was patient with me, the hits started to come and I wound up with 315 in my first complete season."

"But this year things were a lot different. I wasn't under any pressure. I've had splendid coaching, and have picked up a lot of little tricks about hitting. I think I have pretty well cured myself of going

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by NAT LOW

give Billy and the club all I have. And, if the box score shows I've made three hits, well, it doesn't make bad reading. And, if I still am leading the league next October, it will be the same way."

Picked up by the Cardinal organization when only 17, largely on the strength of high school and semipro southpaw pitching, Musial pitched with just average success for Williamson, W. Va., in 1938 and 1939. It looked as if he was getting somewhere on the mound when he won 18 and lost five for Dickie Kerr's Dayton team in 1940. When he wasn't pitching, he played the outfield and in making a shoestring catch, he fell hard on his left shoulder. The arm went dead, Stan was through as a pitcher, and almost through as a ball player. In fact, he almost gave up the game to work in the Pennsylvania steel mills.

The arm still was sore in 1941, but gradually it gained strength. With his pitching career closed, Stan concentrated on his hitting. And how he can hit today!

—(Sporting News).

The Roundup:

DiMag, Lombardi, Galan and Crosetti Invited to Rally

Four Major League ball players of Italian descent were invited today by Representative Vito Marcantonio to make appearances at the Madison Square Garden rally of the United Americans of Italian Origin.

On September 8th.

Those invited were Vince DiMaggio of the Pirates; Ernie Lombardi of the Giants; Frank Crosetti of the Yankees; and Augie Galan of the Dodgers.

Tommy Samson, fielding stand-out of the West Negro nine in its all-star victory over the East at Chicago, will be at second base for the Birmingham Black Barons Sunday at Yankee Stadium. The Barons will meet the New York Black Yankees and the New York Cubans.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Manager Tony Lazzeri's Wilkes-Barre Barons came up with a rationing system of their own August 8, one that even the astute Jimmy (Ripper) Collins and his fast-stepping Albany Senators were unable to fathom. The incident occurred in the Senators' first turn at bat in the twin-balk, when they collected three walks, stole a pair of bases, made one single and were aided by an error and a balk—yet scored only one run!

Jimmy Cookson started the session with a free ticket, stole second and continued to third on the cat-

chery overthrow, and scored on Butch Peters' single. In the ensuing moments, Peters pliffed a base, and Pitcher Alex Danellahan of the Barons contributed two more passes and committed a balk, yet managed to escape without further damage during the inning. However, Albany caught up with him in the next two frames and went on to a double victory.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Luke Appling's mighty Louisville Slugger—the one which lashed out the 2,000th hit of his major league career—is no more! It's not retired to the Appling mantelpiece, although those were Luke's plans. But before they could be carried out, Appling used the bat just one more time and broke it.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 19.—The baseball merry-go-round got a big ride here last night as Nashville scored 28 runs and Atlanta 13 in a wild Southern Assn. game.

Nashville players clouted 29 hits off five Atlanta pitchers, while the Georgia team got 14. There were seven doubles, four triples, two home runs, two players hit by a pitcher, one wild pitch, one passed ball and 10 error.

It's Time to Call a Halt to The 5th Column Anti-Soviet Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

part, the same Copperhead gang whose policies for years past have dovetailed perfectly with Hitler's; such as their fight against collective security, their acceptance of the Munich sell-out, their sabotage of every phase of mobilizing the American people for a maximum war effort, their tireless fight to prevent the setting up of a second front, their attempt to divert America's main blow away from Hitler and against Japan, their only slightly disguised campaign for a peace with Hitler, etc. It should surprise no one, consequently, to see these treasonable elements now lined up with Hitler in his attempts to alienate the United States from the Soviet Union, and thereby to win a sneak victory in the war.

PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

Between the United States and the Soviet Union there are obviously important problems to solve such, for example, as the question of establishing an Anglo-American second front, the regulation of countries liberated from Hitler's yoke, and the development of better diplomatic relations between the U. S. A. and the USSR along lines comparable to the 20-year Anglo-Soviet treaty. For that matter, there are also extremely important unsolved problems existing between the United States and Great Britain. But the orderly working out of these problems of American-Soviet cooperation, in which much progress has been made during the past two years, has nothing whatever in common with the disruptive endeavors of the Soviet hawks to create antagonism between the U. S. A. and USSR.

The method of the fifth column anti-Soviet elements is to seize upon every question at issue, however minor, between the two countries, blow them up out of all proportion, press their intrigues upon

the government as policies, and then leave no stone unturned to create tension or, they hope, finally, a crisis in the relations of the two governments. And where issues do not exist they are quick to manufacture them out of whole cloth. It is in this destructive spirit that, especially since the defeat of Hitler's offensive in the USSR and the downfall of Mussolini, a whole series of so-called American-Soviet disputes have been artificially conjured up—over the organization of the Free Germany Committee in Moscow (although national liberation committees have been freely formed in other countries), the absence of Stalin from the Quebec conference (to which he was not invited), the creation of imaginary Soviet border problems, the circulation of lying rumors to the effect that the USSR is about to sign a separate peace with Germany, the reiteration of senseless charges of "Red imperialism," assertions that the USSR is plotting to establish a Communist Europe, etc.

The grave danger presented by the anti-Soviet campaign is in the fact that its chief leaders and instigators are deeply entrenched in the strong opposition against President Roosevelt in Congress, in the press and elsewhere, and to a considerable degree to secure its support. As things stand, the anti-Soviet agitation is a menacing obstacle to united military action between the two countries, to their diplomatic cooperation necessary for the conduct of the war, and to the Anglo-American-Soviet collaboration that will be so fundamental in the reconstruction of the post-war world. There can be no doubt that the Soviet hawks, if they could have their way, especially in the event of a victory of the anti-Roosevelt forces in the 1944 elections, they would do their utmost to sever relations between the U. S. A. and the USSR, if not to

bring these two powers into actual collision.

Great Britain would not tolerate such a dangerous anti-Soviet agitation and even less would the USSR permit within its borders a slander campaign against one of its allies. Nor should the American people allow such vicious attacks upon the USSR, attacks which, by jeopardizing our national interest in time of war, amount to actual betrayal of our country. Hearst, McCormick, Pegler, Wheeler, etc., of whose disloyal activities their anti-Soviet slanders are only a fraction, by rights should be made to face charges of treason.

Organized labor especially should raise its powerful voice against the fifth columnists who are playing Hitler's game by seeking to prevent unity of action between the United States and its powerful ally, the USSR. The coming trade union conventions, both AFL and CIO should ring with resolutions, condemning the Soviet-baiters as enemies of our country, and demanding that the Government proceed more energetically against the fifth column generally. They should demand that the Administration intensify its present policy of establishing closer economic, political and military collaboration with the USSR.

The trade unions should also begin to take steps to keep out of the homes of the workers the pro-fascist, gutter sheets of the Hearst, McCormick, Patterson and Howard press. Organized labor would also do a big job towards strengthening Anglo-American-Soviet cooperation by adopting active measures aimed at achieving international trade union unity among all the United Nations. Every step that the workers take for united political action to support our Commander-in-Chief and to check fascist-minded reaction in the United States is at the same time a blow against the Soviet baiters.

"The news will come from the ruthless men in the citadel through their generals, admirals and air marshals leading fierce fighting forces. "Then and then only will it be reported in the press."

It would seem to be high time that the win-the-war forces—government, labor and otherwise—should adopt resolute measures to put a halt to the dangerous anti-Soviet campaign. We should end the national disgrace and danger of a loyal ally, which has suffered several millions of casualties and fabulous physical damage, as well as dealt most powerful blows, in its fight against our nation's enemy, being denounced and traduced by a bunch of Copperheads, whose aim thereby is to prevent the crushing defeat of Hitlerism. The USSR is the friend of our nation and it should be treated as such.

Big Decisions Hinted at Quebec Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

opposition has been disposed of. He seemed particularly anxious to offset any idea that, once Germany is beaten, the British will "pull out" on the war and leave the Japanese to the Americans.

"It is all one war," he said. "Great Britain will not lay down our arms until we have completely conquered and inflicted exemplary punishment on the Japanese."

Warning the correspondents to expect no real, factual information from Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill, Bracken said "the time will come when Hitler and Tojo and their tribe of gangsters will get the news of Quebec."

"Then and then only will it be reported in the press."

LOWDOWN

'Pegler Bats for Hitler — Strike The Bum Out!'

NAT LOW

Did you ever see a giant boot filled with 2,500 feet kick a labor-hater square in the teeth? Well, Brother, I saw it yesterday. But good.

The labor-hater was Pegler—the men, 2,500 members of the National Maritime Union. The seamen, our nation's most intrepid warriors, put a solid belt of blood, tears and guts around the World-Telegram Building yesterday and it was a sight to stir the heart.

Right off ships just in from all parts of the world, the fighting mad NMU's marched in a solid phalanx around the building which gave birth to and still harbors the worst journalistic flunk in American history.

At exactly 11:40 A.M. Joe Stack, Johnny Rogan and Eddie Gordon, marshals of the demonstration, gave the signal to begin. Marching slowly came two men, one carrying a large American flag, the other the proud standard of the NMU. Spread out behind, two abreast, marched hundreds of seamen, most of them wearing the large-lettered NMU sweaters. Almost every other man wore a banner or pin signifying that he had been torpedoed at sea. There were a few who wore three and four such buttons and one wearing five.

The World-Telegram building is at Barclay and West streets right on the Hudson River. The seamen, carrying hundreds of placards, began to walk around the whole block. Every few minutes the line became larger and larger as NMU's poured out of the subways and onto the line.

Within forty minutes the circle around the block was complete and the line was one continuous ring of strong, tough, mad-as-blazes seamen. They muttered angry words at Pegler and his constant attacks on the war, the union and its men and leaders.

As the line passed the main entrance to the building, the seamen began chanting slogans. One in particular, brought smiles from the hundreds of onlookers. "Pegler bats for Hitler, strike the bum out." . . . Another one hit the spot too. "We help lick the Axis, Pegler, who do you lick?"

A group of nine women whose husbands had been killed at sea, marched white-faced and grim carrying placards reading: "Pegler, we lost our husbands at sea—you insult their memories." This contingent of women was perhaps one of the most dramatic and forceful episodes of the whole demonstration.

At 2:30 hundreds and hundreds more seamen joined the line. Joe Stack explained that they were coming off the ships in dock in New York Harbor. It was their lunch hour. "Every seaman in the city is turning out. . . . All the others are delivering the goods." And turn out they did. Hundreds of Negroes, Filipinos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans and many more. I heard and spoke to white southerners marching side by side with Negro seamen. Around and round they went and as they marched hundreds of employees in the Telegram Building hung out of the windows, many with smiles of greeting and solidarity with the marchers.

The demonstration against Poison Pen didn't mean that the union was stopping work. Not at all. Along the line of march, dispatchers were signing up men for trips. A small-bearded dispatcher called off, "One older, one chief cook, one utility man—on a Gulf Oil ship." . . . Men stepped out of the line, signed up and then went right back to the march. . . . All in all this demonstration of devotion to the war effort was amazing and in itself a living refutation of Pegler's fascist smears of this heroic and selfless union.

I spied two U. S. Navy men talking to a couple of the seamen. Ambling over I heard the taller of the two say: "My buddy and I have been sailing out on merchant ships since they established gun crews and we ain't never seen any seamen loaf or shirk on the job. . . . They've been a fine lot of guys. . . . Then a moment later, "Who is this guy Pegler? I ain't never heard of him before this. . . . The men, of course, explained the set-up to the sailors and they finally went away with a pack of union literature under their arms.

A contingent of Local 65's (would they miss something like this?) joined the line about 12:30 carrying banners reading: "Local 65 . . . Section 1 . . . Downtown . . ." And, "Local 65 . . . Section 1 . . . Uptown." . . . A batch of the 65's were gals and they "talked it up" better than the men. . . .

After an hour of marching a small man with a limp became pale and was tenderly helped off the line. It turned out that he had come out of a marine hospital a few hours before after being torpedoed off Brazil. The man, a Cuban, named Emanuel San Pedro, suffered serious stomach wounds but had insisted upon marching. . . . He was prevailed upon to leave, and went away muttering in Spanish about that "mad dog Pegler. . . ."

Chants and slogans: "2-4-6-8 . . . throw the phony out the gate." . . . Banners waving in the breeze, NMU shirts all around the building. . . . Yes, quite an unprecedented thing, to say the least. And this is the least. . . . The men of the seas are mad. Belling mad. They are not going to take any more of the flunk of Pegler and they are showing the way to the trade unions of the country. "This is the beginning of the campaign to drive Pegler out of American life. . . . We gotta do it to win the war and by God, we're gonna do it." "Pegler bats for Hitler, strike the bum out."

Why didn't you show your face, Brother Rat?

Workers Back After Fight on Jurisdiction

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—Over three hundred employees of the Johnson Milk Company returned today after a bloody fight between AFL Teamsters Union pickets and members of the United Dairy Workers, CIO, on Tuesday. Three men were shot in the leg, two others suffered lacerations and four plain clothesmen injured.

Although picketing has been forbidden by police order it is reported that the County Prosecutor Dowling will allow picketing by the AFL. A renewal of the fighting is anticipated.

In a statement to the Daily Worker, Russell Ballard, president of the United Dairy Workers, Local 63, asserted that the CIO was asking for an immediate election by the National War Labor Board to avoid any further friction. "If the AFL had agreed to an election, there would have been no difficulty. We held ourselves open for a meeting on Monday, but the AFL did not show up," Ballard continued.

Originally, the Johnson Milk Company, large independent dealer, had a contract with the AFL Dairy Workers Federal Union. The contract expired in April at which time the CIO began organizing the workers. It claims that all employees are now in the union. The violence arose after Jack Talbot, business agent of the AFL Dairy Workers turned over the local charter to the Teamsters Union which threw a picket line around the place.

The CIO charges that the pickets intimidated the employees, and

refused to permit them to enter the dairy. In turn, the AFL charges that the contract with the AFL had not expired and that the CIO was encroaching on its jurisdiction.

Ballard justified the position taken by the CIO Dairy Workers stating that "I think unionism is a measure of democracy and freedom in the shop. These people have expressed the desire to belong to the United Dairy Workers, CIO. As long as they do, we feel they should have the privilege to belong to whatever union they want to. Our union is demanding that an election be held to certify the legitimate bargaining agent."

No AFL officials could be reached for comment.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
1 time 4¢
2 times 7¢
3 times 10¢
4 times 13¢
5 times 16¢
6 times 19¢
7 times 22¢
8 times 25¢
9 times 28¢
10 times 31¢
11 times 34¢
12 times 37¢
13 times 40¢
14 times 43¢
15 times 46¢
16 times 49¢
17 times 52¢
18 times 55¢
19 times 58¢
20 times 61¢
21 times 64¢
22 times 67¢
23 times 70¢
24 times 73¢
25 times 76¢
26 times 79¢
27 times 82¢
28 times 85¢
29 times 88¢
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207 times 6.22¢
208 times 6.25¢
209 times 6.28¢
210 times 6.31¢
211 times 6.34¢
212 times 6.37¢
213 times 6.40¢
214 times 6.43¢
215 times 6.46¢
216 times 6.49¢
217 times 6.52¢
218 times 6.55¢
219 times



Double Check

By Mike Quin

This was one of those bars which the home-making public would call tough. It had a big mural of a nude woman over the cash register, and there were pool tables in back.

The bartender was a pasty-faced, half-bald guy whom Hollywood would cast as a murderer.

A slick-haired, nervous-fingered dude who looked like a card sharp came in and straddled a stool.

Carefully removing his cigar from his teeth, the bartender greeted him: "Same thing?"

"Same old thing," said the dude.

Replacing the cigar, the bartender gently poured a shot of whiskey exactly to the brim.

"Better give the rest of them something, too," said the dude.

"You mean all of 'em?"

"Sure, all of 'em. Ask 'em what they want."

Up and down the bar and around the pool tables, the bartender served out drinks, and as the men received them, they'd all tip them to the dude and he'd nod back with a smile.

"How soon ya goin'?" growled the bartender when he had finished.

"Tomorrow," said the dude.

"Need any money?"

The dude shook his head.

"Sure you need some money?"

The dude shook his head again.

"Want any money, say so," said the bartender. "Fifty dollars, \$100, \$200. Say what you want."

"No thanks," said the dude. "I'll get along."

The bartender took a decayed-looking wallet out of his back pocket and began rifling bills in front of the dude.

"No. No. Really," said the dude, "I'll get by. How do I know when I could pay you?"

"Pay me when you get back," said the bartender.

"No. I don't know when that'll be, and how do I know if I'll be coming back?"

"Then take \$50 and forget about it," said the bartender. He pushed that much across the bar, folded the wallet and put it back in his pocket. "If you come back and you can pay me, all right. If not, I don't care." And with that he walked off to wait on other customers.

The dude held the money awkwardly and looked after him. Another man came up and put one hand on his shoulder.

"How soon you going, Dick?"

"Tomorrow. Look at this. I can't take this. Ed's trying to loan me this."

"You may need it. Stick it in your pocket."

The bartender came back, pulled out his wallet again and stuck one finger into it.

"Want some more? Say so. Better make it a hundred. This is the last night we'll see you, you know."

"No. No," said the dude. "I don't know where they'll send me, Guadalcanal, Tunisia. How do I know? I can't take this."

"Stick it in your pocket and shut up," said the other man.

"You been a good guy," said the bartender. "I want to show you your good friends. You ain't got no family or nothing, but you got friends. When you think of back home, you'll think of this joint. You want to know you got friends to come back to."

"Hell, but I don't want to go away owing anybody anything, Ed."

"Take it and I'll feel better," said the bartender. "If you come back it's you I'll be glad to see. Not the money. If you don't come back, it's you I'll feel sorry about. Not the money. Hell, I been making money in here year after year. What good is my money to me? It's my friends I like. I want you to go away feeling like somebody cares what happens to you."

(Note: This isn't a fictitious story. I was there when it happened and wrote it up exactly as it occurred, with no embellishments.)

Feelers of Sun Beams

By Mary Lehman

Feelers of sun beams
Stepping nonchalantly on their path around the earth.

Feelers of sun beams:

Played upon the ocean waves,
sending their blinding reflections
into the eyes of five men on a raft.
Five men scanning the encircling horizon for a boat.
The past was a boat laden with weapons of war.
The present is an endless sea of waiting.
The future is vengeance.

Feelers of sun beams:

Chased a moonless night which had revealed much
To a khaki clothed soldier
Crawling head close to desert sand.
Crawling at a quickened pace.
Victory singing in his heart.
The night had given birth to plans
For a dawning day.

Feelers of sun beams:

Threw shadows down a narrow street in Lyons.
A haughty Nazi guard, sighing with relief
That the night had passed
Entered a shadow.
The uniformed figure that left the shadow
Was whistling jubilantly.
His whistle was a signal.

Feelers of sun beams:

Fell upon the barrel of a gun
Which was pressed to the earth by the
Red Army soldier that lay camouflaged above it.
Slowly it was raised.
With precision aimed and trigger pulled.
Quickly death came to another fascist as day dawned.

Feelers of sun beams reveal much.



Alan Carney and Wally Brown, RKO Radio's comedy team are being rehearsed by two real soldiers for their new film "Adventures of a Rookie."

Paul Robeson Sings for West Coast CIO

By Graham Wheeler

SAN FRANCISCO.—Tuesday night of last week in Civic Auditorium seven thousand San Franciscans enjoyed one of the most inspiring concerts we have ever heard.

Paul Robeson, as great a man as he is an artist, dedicated his program to songs of the United Nations, and it was as masterful and varied a selection as could possibly have been made.

Each Robeson song was a complete artistic triumph in itself, and if the audience had had it way, he might, for all we know, still be singing. Not only the Robeson artist, but the Robeson repertoire, is great. Particularly welcome, because they are seldom heard, were the old French folk song, "In the Springtime of My Years," and the English tune, "Love Will Find the Way." The spirituals were sung, of course, as only Robeson sings them. The favorite, "Water Boy," the wonderfully humorous, "Scandalized My Name," and "Every Time I Feel the Spirit." The last war arranged by Robeson's fine accompanist, Lawrence Brown, and involved some harmonizing by Brown's very pleasant tenor from the piano.

Loyalist Songs
High Spot

High spot of the evening was the inspiring Spanish Loyalist song "Los Cuatros Generales" (The Four Insurgent Generals), for which there is a crying need to have repeated.

When Robeson said that we're still going to take care of at least one of those four generals, the auditorium roof lifted four feet in the air. (This stirring song was sung with much passion, sincerity and strength that at least two masculine eyes, and probably many more, were very damp in an extremely un-masculine manner. I know of few fighting songs more inspiring than those which came from the gallant and noble "pre-mature anti-Fascists" who went to Spain while most of us slept. One should remember "The Tempest":

"While you here do morning lie,
Open-eyed conspiracy
His time doth take."

Robeson's second group of songs included "Notchka," a Russian folk song; an English folk song, "Oh, No John," delivered with the utmost in charm and rare humor, greatly in contrast with "Los Cuatros Generales," but not incongruous, and the plaintively courageous Red Army song, "From Border to Border."

Mr. Robeson's songs closed with a very lovely Chinese lullaby, and the very popular and stirring Chinese guerrilla song, "Chie Lai."

Praised
Bridges

Besides his inspiring singing Robeson spoke briefly and eloquently in behalf of Harry Bridges, describing him as "one whose fate is involved in the fate of America," and characterizing him as "one who has devoted his life to the cause of the common man. He also commended the CIO on its racial unity campaign, and said that minority groups, such as his own, looked to, and were aware of, the great work for unity of the CIO.

The orchestral part of the program measured up to the United Nations theme only by the greatest stretch of the imagination. Albert Coates is an excellent musician in



PAUL ROBESON

RADIO PROGRAM

MORNING

8:00-WFAP—News Reports
WOR—News: Aunt Jenny's Stories
WJZ—Kibitzers Music: Comedy
WABC—News: Music: Talks
WMCA—News Bulletin
8:15-WFAP—Music: Moe and Ralph Pimble
WMCA—Daily Viewpoint—Talk
8:30-WFAP—News: Definitions—Quiz
WOR—Shopping—Fegen Playgraph
WJZ—Nancy Craig—Talk
WABC—Jenny Jones—Variety
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
8:45-WFAP—Talk: Adeline Hawley
8:55-WOR—News: Quiz: Wizard; Music
WQXR—News: Women and War
9:00-WFAP—Everyday Living—Quiz—Variety
WJZ—Breakfast Club—Variety
WABC—News: Music
WMCA—News Bulletin
9:15-WFAP—Alice Hughes, Comments
9:30-WFAP—Recorded Music
WQXR—Morning Music
9:45-WFAP—Mary Hamman, Comments
WOR—News: Talk: Music
WABC—This Life is Mine—Play
WABC—Robert St. John, News
WABC—Linda Trio & Curly, Songs
9:55-WQXR—News: Talk—Lisa Sergio
10:00-WFAP—Lara Lawton—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Alfred W. McCann
WJZ—Isabel Manning Heaven
WABC—Valiant Lady—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletin
10:15-WFAP—The Open Door—Sketch
WJZ—Roy Porter, News
WABC—Elly Foye—Sketch
WQXR—Piano Classics
10:30-WFAP—Help Mates—Sketch
WJZ—Lyrics by Loretta
WJZ—The Baby Institute
WABC—Honeydew Hill—Sketch
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
WQXR—Composers' Corner
10:45-WFAP—A Woman of America—Play
WJZ—Quest for Happiness
WABC—Bachelor's Children—Sketch
10:55-WOR—WJZ—Neighbors—Talk
11:00-WFAP—News: Talk—Sessie Beatty
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
WABC—Symphony—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletin
11:15-WFAP—Vie and Side—Sketch
WABC—Honeydew Hill—Sketch
11:30-WFAP—Vie and Side—Sketch
WJZ—Gilbert, Marilyn—News
WABC—Bright Horizon—Sketch
WMCA—News: Lombard Records
WQXR—Composers' Corner
11:45-WFAP—David Harum—Variety
WJZ—Living Should Be Fun
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories—Sketch
11:55-WOR—What's Your Idea?
11:55-WQXR—News: London Concert

HIGHLIGHTS

Masterwork Hour, 9:00,
WNYC... Saga of Sym-
phony, 10:00, WLII...
Noon Luncheon Musicale,
12:00, WLII... Liberty
Music Hall, 2:00 WLII...
Fingers of Genius, 4:15,
WLII... Superman, 5:45,
WOR... American Wom-
en, Play, 5:45, WABC...
Secret Weapon, 7:15,
WABC... Lone Ranger,
7:03, WJZ... N. Y. News-
paper Guild Program, 7:50,
WLII... Symphony Hall,
8:00, WQXR... Sherlock
Holmes, 8:30, WOR...
Thin Man, 8:30, WABC...
Double or Nothing, 9:30,
WOR... Brewster Boy,
9:30 WABC... Bob Hawk,
Quiz, 10:00, WABC...
Alice Templeton, 10:30
WJZ.

WJZ—My True Story—Sketch
WABC—Joe and Ethel Turp—Play
WABC—Bill Wirtz, Organ
3:30-WFAP—Pepper Young—Sketch
WABC—Dr. Edgy's Food Forum
WABC—Johnny Galt Trio
WABC—News: Recorded Music
3:45-WFAP—News: Bing Crosby Records
WJZ—Ted Malone, Poetry
WJZ—Dick Tracy—Sketch
3:55-WQXR—News: Symphony Music
4:00-WFAP—Backstage Wife—Sketch
4:15-WFAP—Stella Dallas—Sketch
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
4:25-WABC—News: Perry Como, Songs
4:30-WFAP—Lorena Jones—Sketch
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
4:45-WFAP—Personality Parade
WJZ—The Sea Hound—Sketch
WABC—Of the Record
4:55-WQXR—News: Waltz Music
WABC—When a Girl Marries—Play
WOR—News: Music
WJZ—Hop Harrigan—Sketch
WABC—Judy Evelyn, Reading
WMCA—News Bulletin
5:00-WFAP—Recorded Music
5:15-WFAP—Portia Paine Life—Sketch
WOR—The Black Hood—Sketch
WJZ—Dick Tracy—Sketch
WABC—Mother and Dad—Sketch
WQXR—E. Sternberger, Comments
5:25-WQXR—News: Opera Music
5:30-WFAP—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
WOR—Chick Carter—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
5:45-WFAP—News: Stan Lomas—Sports
WOR—Superman—Sketch
WJZ—Archie Andrews—Sketch
WABC—American Women—Play
WQXR—Man About Town—Sus Reed
EVENING
6:00-WFAP—Jack Arthur, Songs
WOR—Unda Don
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WABC—News Bulletin
6:05-WFAP—Music to Remember
6:20-WFAP—Music and Talk
6:35-WFAP—News: Sports Talk: Music
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates—Sketch
WABC—Jack Smith, Tenor; Jeri Bul-
lavan, Songs; Orchestra; Chorus
6:45-WQXR—News: Dinner Music
6:55-WFAP—News: Stan Lomas—Sports
WJZ—Welcome Lewis, Art Gallery
WABC—Sydney Moseley, Comments
6:55-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WABC—The World Today
7:00-WFAP—News: Sports Talk: Music
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr., Comments
WABC—News Bulletin
WABC—News Bulletin
7:15-WFAP—Benny Goodman Records
7:30-WJZ—Saludos Amigos, Variety
7:45-WFAP—News—John W. Vanderbrook

his own right, but we have been too long spoiled by Montoux as permanent conductor of the Symphony, and such men as Bryho Walter and Sir Thomas Beecham as guest conductors.

The first number on the program, Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," is an extremely incongruous title, in view of the circumstances. This was followed by a semi-impassive, semi-abstract piece with a Holly-wood finish, called "Bataan," by a composer identified only as Kasper.

There was a wonderful little Chinese March and Scherzo, by Stravinsky, seldom played, for reasons we don't understand. It did not fit in with the United Nations theme, because, although called Chinese, it was not Chinese, and in no way could express the need for unity for victory which was so admirably expressed in Robeson's part of the program.

The program closed with a rousing and roof-raising performance of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," but the program, after all, belonged to a great man, a great artist, a leader of his people, and one of the greatest and most democratic of Americans.

'Seeds of Freedom'
Coming to Stanley

"Seeds of Freedom," a film portraying the Russian people's historic motives for their determination to smash Hitlerism, featuring Henry Hull and Aline MacMahon, will open at the Stanley Theatre on Aug. 24.

To tell the story of a Soviet guerrilla band supporting the Red Army in the heroic defense of Odessa, the film blends modernized key sequences from Sergei M. Eisenstein's great classic "Potemkin," exclusive newsworthy shots of the fall of the Black Sea port and American-made studio sequences.

The production was under the supervision of William Sekely and directed by Hans Burger. By special arrangement with Paramount, Albert Maltz was engaged as script writer. Marc Sorkin was in charge of the editing. Principal actors included Martin Wolfson, Russell Collins, Grover Burgess, Wendell Phillips, John Berry, Peter Frye and Louis Sorin.

"Seeds of Freedom" will be distributed by Artkino Pictures, Inc.

'Du Barry' at Capitol

Packed with new Cole Porter tunes and new comedy, "Du Barry Was a Lady" comes back to Broadway, this time as MGM's technical musical, with Lucille Ball, Red Skelton, Gene Kelly, Raye Ragan, Zero Mostel, and Tommy Dorsey with his orchestra, to enliven the proceedings. The Capitol theatre presents the film for its Broadway premiere on Thursday morning, with a huge "Stars in Person" show, featuring Horace Heidt, and his Musical Knights, featuring Frankie Carle and 35 entertainers.

'Mission' at 8th St.

The theme of "Mission to Moscow" is America's discovery, through the eyes of a typical American and his family of the greatness of our Russian ally whose armies checked the Nazi blitz, opens a week's run at the 8th St. Playhouse tomorrow.

Explaining the serious need of books overseas, Mrs. Baruch said: "No soldiers anywhere feel more keenly the lack of recreation than the men who have so long been fighting in the mud, the dust and the choking sandstorms of North Africa, Egypt and Libya. Letters from service men, in the high command as well as the ranks, tell us that books and magazines furnish the best answer to the soldiers' plea for diversion and amusement. And they haven't got the books. The British War Relief Society can ship them, and has been shipping them as fast as they come in, through special arrangements with the British Ministry of War Transport."

Mrs. Baruch appealed for the cooperation of all who may have books on their shelves that are no longer wanted, whether they be regular stiff-bound editions or the popular twenty-five cent paper books. "As long as they are entertaining and instructive," she said, "the men will devour them. We will see that they are rushed to the docks, to begin their voyage to the armed forces within a few days of their receipt."

Mrs. Baruch said that the gratitude expressed by the soldiers in their letters reveals an almost pathetic eagerness for something to read. "You can claim that you are helping to keep up the morale of the old Eighth army," writes Captain K. MacLaren Paton, an assistant camp commandant. Speaking of American magazines, he says, "You can little realize what it means to us to have reading matter sent out here, and to see photos of so many of America's loveliest, young women. When you're been in these parts as long as most of us have, such things help to remind you that there is the old life still going on and that we are fighting for worthwhile things."

Irving Place Presents

Franz Schubert's "New Wine" starring Iona Massey and the Russian film "Tanya" plus a March of Time feature will play a week's stand at the Irving Place Theatre starting today.

MOTION PICTURES

The Life of SCHUBERT (FRANZ SCHUBERT) (NEW WINE) (LONA MASSEY, ALBERT BASSERMAN, ALLAN CURTIS) IRVING Place 14th St. at Union Sq. 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1



What Is Needed?

THE latest estimate of the disposition of German forces is given by Red Star as follows: 211 divisions on the Soviet front; 91 divisions in the rest of Europe of which 20 are in reserve for the Eastern Front.

The Soviet leaders have been saying that if a second front were opened now—a front in Europe of sufficient power and scope to force Hitler to divert 50 to 60 divisions from the Eastern Front, the Red Army will be able to defeat decisively and in short order the remaining 140-150 divisions.

Together with the defeats Anglo-American forces will inflict upon the German troops in Europe, this can lead to the smashing of Hitler Germany this year.

Some people, while admitting the basic truth of the Soviet argument still continue to conjure up entirely imaginary difficulties. Kaltenborn, for example, interprets the Soviet plan to mean that the Anglo-American armies will have to fight the 91 enemy divisions in Europe in addition to the 60 divisions diverted from the Soviet front.

Of course, this is nonsense. The German divisions in Europe are spread over an immense and agitated area, no part of which they can afford to leave in order to reinforce one or more threatened points on the continent.

On the other hand, the Anglo-American armies and their allies have great freedom of action, due to their command of the seas and of the air, and their advantageous springboards for attack against South, West and Northwest Europe.

Enemy divisions can be pinned down by Allied "flanking" attacks at a number of points in South and Southeast Europe as well as in Norway, as the main offensive is being mounted from the British Isles against Western Europe.

Experience in Italy has shown that as soon as we begin to strike, the subjugated peoples can be expected to step up their struggle for liberation immediately, pinning down many German divisions in the interior.

And Hitler, according to Red Star, is already committing his strategic reserves to the Eastern Front.

WLB's Penalties

THE President's order setting penalties upon strikers or companies for defying War Labor Board decisions, came in compliance with a provision of the Smith-Connally Act requiring the chief executive to do so. As we well know, this act was passed over the President's veto.

The order provides such sanctions as seizure of plants or withdrawal of priorities of defiant employers; withholding of maintenance of membership protection, or dues check-off from defiant unions, and withdrawal of draft exemptions from strikers.

The President points out in his letter to the WLB that very few cases ever reached a point that would place them under the penalties. He noted only seven out of more than a thousand handled by the WLB, and had high praise for union officials for their ability to uphold the no-strike pledge of labor.

As we have pointed out on numerous occasions, the no-strike pledge is not a favor to any one. It was made by labor in its own interest as the principal foe of fascism. To date only one major labor leader, John L. Lewis, defied the WLB. It is thanks to him that the Smith-Connally Bill was made into

law. The President's order does place upon all labor leaders and the trade union movement as a whole a still greater responsibility. It is clear that tolerance of any violators of the no-strike pledge in labor's ranks, kicks back hard at unions that are absolutely innocent.

President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, is absolutely correct when he expresses fear that disruptive minorities through unauthorized acts would jeopardize an entire local. We observe in the President's letter, however, a specific protection of a union against such provocations and a requirement that the blame goes just where it belongs.

It all goes to underscore the point we have made many times, that it is better that the labor movement itself enforce discipline in its ranks than to open the door to local draft boards or law enforcement agencies to do so. The President's letter need have no more than an academic value if the no-strike pledge is kept. In the meantime, by the time the next session of Congress opens, the facts in life ought to give convincing proof that the Smith-Connally Act is wrong, unnecessary and should be repealed.

Desperate Berlin

FOR the first time the German Nazis have come out into the open with their desperate bid for a negotiated peace with Britain and the United States.

The Berlin Radio in an English-language broadcast beamed to America says that the "German people" would be willing to accept a "practical, workable and just peace," and would even shake off some of their Nazi leaders to get it. If this is not forthcoming, warns Berlin, Germany will turn "elsewhere," meaning to the Soviet Union.

No one will be fooled by this crude effort to avoid defeat by attempting to split the anti-Hitler Coalition. What must be seen here is an important sign of the desperation of Hitler Germany and its utter bankruptcy in the face of a threatened two-front war.

The answer has already been given in advance by the Casablanca ultimatum of unconditional surrender, by the adamant stand of the Soviet Union for the complete destruction of the Nazi State, army and "New Order" in Europe, and by the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and the United Nations pact providing against a separate peace.

But the purpose of the Berlin Radio is to appeal over the heads of the governments to the Fifth Column and its defeatist friends within this country.

Is it an accident that on the same day that the Berlin Radio spoke, the New York Daily News ran an editorial subtly suggesting that Britain and America negotiate a separate peace with Germany directed against the Soviet Union?

Is it an accident that the appeal of the Berlin Radio was prepared well in advance by the Hearst-Patterson-McCormick newspaper axis and all their satellite professional anti-Sovieters in the most raucous campaign yet launched by them against the Soviet Union?

The closer we get to the decisive point of the war, the more desperate and fanatic do Hitler and his friends in this country become in their anti-Soviet agitation.

They are in a tight corner. They must be finished off by strengthening Anglo-Soviet-American collaboration and speeding up the two-front coalition war.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

No. 1 on Quebec Agenda

By Adam Lapin

By Adam Lapin
Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Aug. 19

ACCORDING to the Nazi Trans-ocean agency, Marshal Stalin's absence from Quebec reflects "a growing crisis in the Allied camp."

There have been all too many variations on this theme by Washington correspondents, editorial writers, columnists and radio commentators.

The Hearst and Scripps-Howard newspapers particularly have done their best to create a crisis, to implant the fear that the Soviet Union, the only one of the United Nations to grapple on a large scale with the Nazi armies, is about to conclude a separate peace.

Most of the liberal writers have put themselves on record in favor of Soviet-American collaboration, but have accepted the premise of a political crisis. An editorial in PM by Alexander Uhl was typical. Uhl said that eventually the military problem of a second front "will solve itself as we really get rolling, but there still are vast political problems that are not being approached by either side with the candor that is essential."

There is no objective evidence to sustain this thesis of a deep-rooted political crisis. But many of the liberal writers who have discussed this question have been fuzzy in their approach, as well as in their facts.

I have been informed by people who should know that the President and a number of the highest officials of our government look at the problem from a diametrically opposite approach. I have been told that the President and his closest advisers now regard a second front in Western Europe as the key to close political relations with the Soviet Union as well as to speedy victory.

THIS is a perfectly obvious point. But it has been missed in most of the recent discussions of Soviet-American relations. Practically all of the "experts" have failed to realize that the political problems will fall into line if the United States and Great Britain finally begin to pull their full weight in the war and open the second front. They have been placing the cart before the horse.

The Tass statement explaining

that the Soviet Union was not invited to attend the Quebec conference did not stem from the avalanche of speculation about the great "Russian enigma." But it was followed by a number of stories from Washington and London emphasizing that the major issue before the Quebec conference is the second front. There is no doubt that these reports are absolutely correct.

And this fact in itself may help explain the absence of Soviet representatives. The Russians have said many times that they want a second front. Molotov more than a year ago visited Washington and London—and returned with an agreement to open a second front which was not carried out. The Soviet position hardly requires further repetition by new representatives at the Quebec conference.

I am told by the same source cited before that there is another factor which has made the Quebec conference Anglo-American differences of opinion on the timing of the second front.

The story I have been told is that Churchill and the President had agreed many months ago on the time and place of a major offensive in Europe to be opened next Spring.

But, according to this report which I am confident is reliable, the President and his military and political advisers now believe that this time table must be materially speeded up.

CERTAIN members of the British cabinet on the other hand, are said to cling to the opinion that the "soft underbelly of Europe" should remain for the time being the principal concentration of American and British forces, that an invasion across the channel should not be speeded up.

The thrashing out of this difference is obviously a matter for a conference between Roosevelt and Churchill. Stalin's view is well known.

It should be added that the best informed opinion here is that it is possible that the decision in the war came after he conferred with the President. He was undoubtedly reflecting the President's views, if not necessarily his own.

The President himself is said to have definitely made up his mind

that close cooperation with the Soviet Union is essential and can be cemented by an invasion of Europe. And he is backed by Under Secretary of State Welles and by a number of high military advisers. But differences on these issues still persist even within the President's official family. There are still certain military and naval men of rank who accentuate transportation difficulties or plug for the best-Japan-first line.

Secretary of State Hull is said to be one of those who has been consistently suspicious of the Soviet Union. It is certainly true that Hull has done little to promote closer collaboration.

WHATEVER his intentions, there is no doubt that Hull's statement that Finland must be considered a borderline case, in applying the formula of unconditional surrender to the nations on the Axis side, strengthened the determination of the Finnish fascists to continue in the year against the Soviet Union.

For example, Lahti, the official Finnish station, said in a broadcast to North America: "This authoritative spokesman of a great democracy has made it clear to us that he is not prepared, directly at least, to make a demand on us that, considering the nature of our enemy, would mean our complete annihilation."

This question of relations with the Soviet Union has been one point of difference between Hull and Welles, according to these informants. It is apparently not true that Welles will be kicked upstairs out of his present post. It does seem to be true, however, that Welles, despite his personal friendship with the President, has had his wings clipped.

This is a personal victory for Hull, but not necessarily for his policies. There is every reason to believe that Welles' policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union is fast becoming dominant. And it is significant that Hull gave his assurance that Soviet-American relations are cordial and that his praise for Soviet cooperation in the war came after he conferred with the President. He was undoubtedly reflecting the President's views, if not necessarily his own.

Since when has the fall, abdication or assassination of anyone brought about the fall of a system. New Masses recently in a series of articles by V. J. Jerome, and the Daily Worker have both pointed out the danger of people believing that with the downfall of Hitler, Mussolini, or Hirohito the system of fascism in the nation is destroyed.

It is dangerous because deals might be made with someone else who is just as much a Fascist. The Daily editorial states: "The new regime... is a maneuver by those responsible for fascism and for the subjugation of the country to... Germany."

This last statement, together with one above (from the editorial) shows that it is false to state that "fascism has come to its shameful end."

Because I feel it's a serious error, I think a correction should be made in the Daily.

SOL HANDWERK.
[EDITOR'S NOTE: Our reader is technically correct in his comment on the article by Antonio Locascio. It was not altogether true to say that fascism had already come to an end, immediately after Mussolini's fall. But certainly Mussolini's fall ushered in the finish of Italian fascism even though the process is not yet completed.]

Scientific Explanation
New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
Only now it is apparent why that elusive Mussolini chose black shirts for his barbaric followers. It's because he didn't want them to have any white clothes around to surrender with!

SOLDIER'S GIRL FRIEND.
Liked Putnam's Piece

On Saroyan
New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
I never could put my finger on why I didn't like Mr. Saroyan's whimsical stories. I felt somehow they were pleasant, but so very far removed from the anxieties and real joys people feel.

Samuel Putnam clarified this uncertain feeling that I had. How true that William Saroyan writes about the poor people for the rich! I say give us more and more from the pen and deep insight of Samuel Putnam.

VICTORIA KAZANJIAN.

Letters from Our Readers

Peculiar Kind Of Vigilance

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

It surprised and shocked me greatly to see in The Herald Tribune of Aug. 14, a report of the "indignation" exhibited by the novelist, Grace Wilder Lane, at being "shadowed" by the FBI for writing a postcard message to columnist Samuel Grafton. "What is this, a Gestapo?" she cries.

What had she done? She had merely tried to show the absurdity of America's war on Nazism by attributing the conflict to a messianic urge to give Germany a social security system which she claims Germany, under the Nazis, has already adopted.

Some conscientious American had reported this to the FBI whose duty it is to track down saboteurs who use dynamite or equally dangerous words. For some reason, the FBI apologized to Mrs. Lane declaring that it had thought the writer a Mrs. Lang. But that is not the end of the story.

What should have resulted in the slapping down of a pro-Nazi apologist turns out to be a victory for the defeatist and negotiated peace advocates. For, sure enough, up turns the fascist-minded Merwin K. Hart to glorify the "martyred" Mrs. Lane in a pamphlet issued under the "respectable" aegis of the New York State Economic Council. So, due to the faltering of the FBI a pro-Nazi message is given added publicity and a win-the-war newspaper, the Herald Tribune, is duped into giving the writer a spread.

Oh, free speech! What crimes are committed in thy name! Oh, vigilance, handmaiden of liberty, where art thou!

SAM BAUSCH.

Senator from Montana

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Senator Wheeler from Montana must be under the impression that the war is over. As I see it, it is just about to begin in a big way with the invasion of Western Europe in the offing.

When the Autumn leaves start falling and Senator Wheeler gets back to Washington in September, he expects to fight the drafting of fathers.

Why doesn't he start a fight for a good nursery school and child care system so that the fathers and mothers can both do their share for victory?

But, God forbid, that would help bring victory sooner and apparently Senator Wheeler wants to give

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

My friends in Nazi Germany a chance to recover.

HILDA LAWSON.

Women Power

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I dare say countless mothers are in the same boat that I am. I have one baby, but because there are no nurseries in our community—I cannot go to work in a defense plant, as I would like to.

My husband is joining the army at the end of the month and wants to. Meanwhile like a lot of new mothers I must sit on the sidelines because of the lack of facilities to care for my child.

There certainly is a need for good planning to make the fullest use of the man and woman power of this country.

Mrs. J. W. PETERS.

Berlin Bogeyman

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

That old Communist bogeyman keeps popping out of the closet. Latest exhibition of that shopworn scarecrow is contained in a dispatch from Stockholm by the Berlin correspondent of a Swedish paper.

Berlin, in a burst of wish-fulfillment, hints that the Russians will make a separate peace with her. The German generals and the Hitler gang would like nothing better. The United Nations will stand despite all the hints and scarecrows from Berlin. I'd bet my last penny on that.

WILLIAM SHOLICK.

On Its Way Out

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to object to a statement appearing in an article by Antonio Locascio in the July 27 issue.

He states: "What ever the intention of the King and of Marshal Badoglio may be, fascism has come to its shameful end."

On the same page, over at the left, in an editorial the Daily Worker states: "It is another great



"RUSSIA HAS SAVED ALL HUMANITY," said Congressman William A. Rowan at Chicago's Salute to Our Soviet Ally. Col. Robert McCormick of the unspeakable Chicago Tribune wasn't there—but the International Workers Order, CIO and AFL unions, fraternal groups and businessmen were. So were the treasurer of the Cooke County Democratic Party, and Rev. Paul J. Polino, who chaired the meeting. Sponsoring organizations plan a South Chicago rally where Congressman Rowan will report to his constituents. Theme: President Roosevelt's roll-back program and defense of the home front.

KOSCIUSZKO'S KIN ARE FIGHTERS HED BE PROUD OF. On the eastern front and in tormented Poland, the descendants of the heroic people's leader are trimming the talons of the German "eagles." On Sunday, Sept. 5, Washington Irving High School, N.Y.C., will house a rally marking the fourth year since the invasion of Poland. Unions, the IWO, prominent Polish and Jewish-Americans will participate. Unity and the fight against fifth columnism in Polish-American ranks will be keynotes. The Polish Kosciuszko Division in the USSR will be honored.

GIVE A RECRUIT AS YOUR PERSONAL SALUTE. With this slogan, the Max Bedacht Birthday Builders Committee sets off a whirlwind campaign to add 5,000 new members to the IWO's 100,000 as the best gift for General Secretary Max Bedacht on his 60th birthday. The drive is replete with prizes, banquets, concerts and conventions. Builders—start that gift rolling!

MIDWEST IN MOTION. The Soviet Union's cultural envoys, Prof. Solomon Michaels and Lt.-Col. Itzik Pfeffer, were presented with \$300 by Lodge 728 at the Chicago Arena on July 29. The goal of the Lodge, \$2,000, will equip a complete medical field unit for the Red Army. . . . Folks will flock to the district picnic on Aug. 22 at Harns Park, 4200 N. Western Ave. . . . Funds are on the way for that fine anti-fascist paper, the Daily Worker. . . . Jewish-American Lodges 128, 187, 236, 431 and 734, in joint enterprises with the West Side RWR of Chicago opened a store at 3857 W. Roosevelt Rd. where they recondition clothes for Russia. Community response is A-1. From April 6 to August 1, 15,000 garments and 2,000 pairs of shoes have been shipped.

UNDER THE SPREADING CHESTNUT (?) TREES. Ohio's Summer Festival of the IWO will take place on Sunday, August 22. Hundreds of IWOers will make their personal pledges to Mayor Frank J. Lausche of Cleveland for racial and national unity in their city. The Mayor is being petitioned for a volunteer Protective Committee to maintain harmony and unity. Special invitations have gone to servicemen and women. A flag will be raised for 447 Ohio IWOers in the armed forces. Eighty-two IWO recruiters will get their just deserts—premiums and prizes. The Festival's at Walter's Grove (off State Rd., at Walder), with music by Mazzone.

MAKE A DATE TO SEE AND HEAR THE DEBUT of the Harlem People's Art Group, a culture-packed company of talent, sponsored by Solidarity Lodge 691, IWO. Millard Thomas directs a chorus of 50 voices. Ismay Andrews and her Swo-Hill (African) Dancers perform. Massie Patterson does Calypso. It's the birth of a permanent Negro theatre in New York. "Tuck" Sunday, September 6, in your calendar and get your tickets at Solidarity Lodge Room, 143 W. 125th St.; IWO, 80 Fifth Avenue, 16th floor, or Millard Thomas Music Studio, 144 W. 46th St.

IN THE V-GROOVE. Three-time blood donor, Gisella Bittner, of Hungarian-American Lodge 1009, San Francisco, Calif., has given 1,005 hours to the AWWs, bakes hundreds of cookies, some of which she sends to IWO soldiers, some of which she sells to benefit Red Cross. . . . Finnish-American Women's Club 2838 of Menasha, Minn., has collected folding money for RWR and the Red Cross, knitted and gathered garments for the USSR. . . . New Jersey IWO was one of the backers of Newark's Negro Victory Rally which denounced Axis-bred race violence and opened a quarter-million dollar war bond drive. . . . 18 mm. sound prints of "Blockade" are available at IWO Film Dept., 80 Fifth Ave., 12th floor.

WHAT YOU MISSED . . . If you didn't read the July 21 number of the Daily Worker: "The International Worker Order has raised nearly \$1,000 for the two papers (Daily and Worker) since July 6." Not bad for 15 days. On August 20, John E. Middleton, executive secretary, New York State IWO said: "The Daily Worker 'deserves the support of every IWO member who should read it regularly, subscribe to the Sunday issue, The Worker, and aid as much as possible in its present fund raising campaign.'"

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

AUGUST 20, 1938

FATHER THOMAS J. DABBY of St. Athanasius Church, in a message to CIO workers, assured them that Catholics today are helping to organize the Committee for Industrial Organization. In a speech the other night before the Eagle Electric Company Workers, he said:

"It is not strange for a Catholic priest to be at a labor meeting because Catholics have always participated in the labor movement."

LONDON—The British government tonight lodged a protest in Berlin demanding a "full and speedy explanation" of the arrest of Captain Thomas J. Kendrick, British passport officer, whose imprisonment was suspected of being a Nazi reprisal.

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